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Farmer-Labor Rights Issue Again Focused

Civil liberties inquiry by La Follette group scheduled to renew its West Coast hearings.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Renewed investigation by the La Follette Senate Civil Liberties Committee of farmer-labor relations in this State, including activities of the Associated Farmers of California—strongly organized farmer group—involves some half a million agricultural laborers on the West Coast, about 100,000 farmers, and consumers not only of the Coast but of the Nation.

Three developments are reported:

1. Announcement of the Associated Farmers' annual State convention to be held this year at Stockton, Dec. 7-8. This focuses attention on general and specific policies of the organization, which has some 20,000 members, and, although it denies it, has been called "anti-labor."
2. Opening of investigating offices of the Civil Liberties Committee here for the second time in two years; and a statement from Senator La Follette that public hearings will be held on the farm-labor organizing problem soon. (Probably December.)
3. Farmer-worker disputes in several sections of the State where migrant labor, farmer, consumer, and relief problems are closely related.

The Committee began investigation of alleged "violations of the rights of free speech and assembly and undue interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively" last year in the case of the Associated Farmers. But due to a shortage of funds the investigation was incomplete. Recently the Committee secured $50,000 more to finish its work.

The investigation has its roots in the persistent migrant labor problem that has harassed this and other Western States for many years. Foundation of the problem calling for the investigation lies in part in the harvest season in California which calls for 300,000 harvesters at peak season but only 50,000 farm workers during the winter.

Other roots are deep in issue of organizing all types of labor into unions. The jurisdictional struggle between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations for numerical power in the labor fields has agitated drives to organize farm labor in California and other Western States.

In 1932 some of the larger farmer-rancher owners in California began to combat what they claimed was unneeded action to organize farm laborers into unions. The Associated Farmers sprang out of this opposition. Its purpose: organization to ensure farmers freedom to grow, harvest, and transport crops to market without outside interference.

Hull Moves to Tighten Cultural Ties of Americas

Educators stress need of teaching languages and exchanging students after Secretary warns of their duty to keep western civilization during 'twilight' in Europe.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Warned by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, of their duty to keep western civilization alive in Europe's "twilight," more than 400 educators called together by the Department of State today sought ways to build up cultural ties among the American republics.

Increased attention to teaching of Spanish and Portuguese languages was described as the first step in strengthening cultural ties by a group of professors and curriculum authorities from all over the country, led by Dr. Harold Benjamin of the University of Maryland.

Since publishers have been unable to make profit on Latin-American translations, literature of the southern republics is closed to those who do not know these languages, Dr. Robert C. Binkley, of Western Reserve University told the group.

Growing Tendency

Those who try to teach Spanish in the United States are up against a growing tendency to shun foreign languages of all kinds, warned Grattan Doyle, Dean of George Washington University. "We must sell this proposition to our fellow countrymen," he said.

Various members of the conference urged that Latin-American cultural interchange be brought down from its present post-graduate level to secondary and primary schools. Dr. George Willard Frasier, President of Colorado College of Education, recommended publication of the "South American equivalent of Mother Goose in volumes for eight-year-olds."

Describing himself as hailing from a section of the country where "we can pronounce all the names on our football team" and where "our people rose up when they heard about the Government buying Argentine beef," Uel W. Lamkin, President of the Maryville, Mo., State Teachers College and former President of the National Education Association, described interchange of two students per college as of more general value than costly performances by Latin-American artists.

Beneficial to Students

"Some of our students never talked to a person from outside the United States until last year when we had two honor students from Brazil," he said, "Nine months of living with those girls, was more beneficial to our students than if we had spent the same money for high-paid artists and lecturers. Now they are singing our college songs to their classes down in Rio."

Estimating that the United States is now 70 per cent "self-directing intellectually," compared with only 30 per cent 50 years ago, E. A. Ross, professor of sociology at University of Wisconsin, warned that the country would "retain its habit of looking to Europe for guidance rather than to South America, unless we redirect its attention."

Secretary Hull set the theme for the two-day conference when he envisioned a possibility that the western hemisphere may become the cultural center of the world if the "great shadow which lies heavily over Europe" becomes "a long twilight."

Outlining diplomatic and governmental steps taken in the last few years to improve inter-American relations, Mr. Hull told the educators, "the best technical arrangements in the world are futile, if there is not underlying them the foundation of that understanding.

Educators Contribution

"The creation and continuance of this understanding is, I am convinced, the peculiar contribution which education can make to inter-American relations and to the security, peace, and welfare of the Americas," Mr. Hull said.

"I am certain that out of this relationship we shall receive as much as we give," he said. "It is within our power to make our own splendid educational resources available to our neighbors as well as to draw upon them for ideas and inspiration which may be of great use to us.

"Though governments can help," Mr. Hull concluded, "this is not a task for government alone, but for all of us. The teachers, the men of science and learning throughout the new world must resolve to work together to accomplish that function which is rightfully theirs: to guard, to enrich, and to forward the civilization which, in the high calling of education, all of us must seek to serve."

Mexican Oil Enters U. S. In Comeback

Production attains 1937 high levels reached under company control before expropriation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The effect of the European war on the sale of Mexican oil has been to reopen, at least tentatively, a portion of the United States market, according to Dr. J. Silva Herzog, General Manager of the Mexican Government's Oil Distribution Department. Recent sales to unnamed United States buyers have been made and additional ones are expected, said Dr. Herzog.

Oil production is up to 1937 levels, reached under company management before expropriation, therein confirming the Mexicans' contention that they can manage the industry as productively as the former foreign operators. Production is now 150,000 barrels daily, an amount which was described as "insignificant to the United States but important to Mexico." This equals the 1937 output which was the highest for any year since 1928.

Sales recently made also have been at market prices, an achievement marking a further advance in the Mexican Government's struggle to sell its oil under the pressure of embargoes imposed by the United States and British affiliates of the expropriated companies. Destination of the oil in the United States was guarded as a "trade secret" by the spokesmen.

"Not a drop of our oil has gone to Germany since the latter part of August," he said, but refused to reveal if this was the result of the British blockade or of Mexico's refusing to sell oil to Germany. Since expropriation, Germany had been bartering for 50 per cent of the Mexican oil ex-

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Einstein Holds That Schools Should Mold Social Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 10—It is not enough to develop the student's intelligence and knowledge, according to Dr. Albert Einstein, world-famous German refugee and mathematician. Equally essential, he holds, is "a sound social attitude."

Dr. Einstein, now associated with the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., sent his message to be read before the New Jersey Education Association, state-wide teachers' and principals' group holding its eighty-fifth annual convention here.

There are four tasks the school should fulfill, Dr. Einstein said:

1. It must firmly establish certain moral and social principles and standards and educate for character along these lines.
2. It must develop important abilities like logical thinking, judgment, memory, art appreciation, creative ability, and physical fitness.
3. It must transmit general knowledge and information and skill in reading, writing, arithmetic and languages.
4. It must impart special knowledge and skill in preparation for a profession.

Danger of Making Machine

Dr. Einstein held that a school with only the No. 3 and No. 4 aims would neglect the development of those qualities that make an individual socially useful and reduce him to the level of a machine.

"I can picture a community of men capable of clear thought, judgment and creative achievement who make each other's life quite difficult," he continued. "Something more is needed to make a truly well-bred person; an ever-present feeling of social responsibility and understanding of one's fellow man.

"A sound social attitude is acquired chiefly not by learning, but by experience. Consideration and companionship must be practiced and appreciated. Above all, the student should not be stimulated to work by purely competitive methods. His zeal should be stimulated by arousing his interest and joy in creative work—not by stimulating a cult of the ego. Only in this way will companions learn to take a friendly and constructive interest in each other.

"Schools need not preach political doctrine to defend democracy. If they shape men capable of critical thought and trained in social attitudes, that is all that is necessary. Such people will go out into life endowed with all the qualities a sound democracy requires of its citizens."

Schools should start at once to find out what their pupils are doing outside of schools, Dr. Francis T. Spalding, Professor of Education at Harvard University, told the Association. The object is not to spy or stool-pigeon, he emphasized, but to learn what results the study courses are getting and whether they are working before going on any further with more new ideas in studies and teaching.

Urges Test of Achievement

"I propose," he said, "that every elementary and secondary school devote a substantial share of its time in the next few years to finding out how well its present program is working. Direct and sympathetic observation of what the pupils are doing and thinking about and interested in, outside of school, is the best test.

"I suggest that each individual school assign the teachers themselves to this job, because they will make the best use of the information, and make up for this by letting them off from some other work.

"Then, for the subjects and methods of teaching which have little to do with young people's real problems, the school will gradually be able to substitute a program which tangibly advances democracy in this country."

Dr. Lynn A. Emerson, professor of Industrial Education at Cornell University, told another group that "many unemployed youth are fed up on schools and don't want to go back, because the school they attended didn't fit their needs."

"Yet most of them would like the chance to get some real training, in a setting that would really prepare them for a job," he added. "We have not realized fully that the right kind of vocational education is the birthright of every individual in a true democracy."

Tolerance Not Neutrality

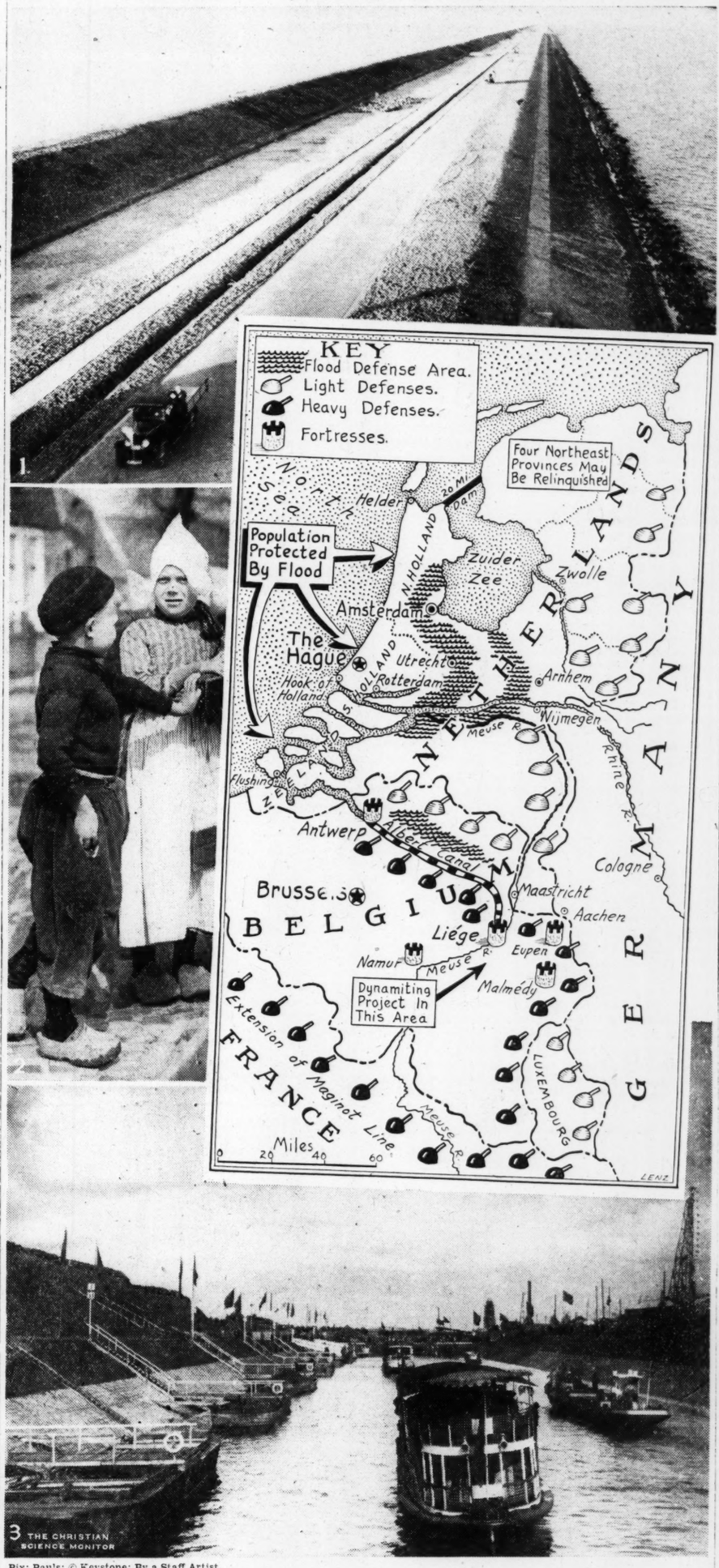
Too many people in too many places in this country are preaching indifference to the actions, motives and ideologies of nations which are opposed to the institutions of the United States, James H. R. Cromwell, of Somerville, N. J., member of the New Jersey Tax Revision Commission told the Association.

"The so-called tolerance which weighs on the same scale human freedom and human degradation, barbarism and civilization, cruelty and justice, aggression and peace, is not a mark of neutrality," he declared. "To abandon our right of criticism in order to maintain the neutrality of thought and speech demanded by some blind leaders of public opinion would be to place those who defend our institutions on a par with those who attack them.

"It is foolish to suppose that a sane and inquring mind can be neutral on the issues of the present struggle. There is no basis for the unctious hope that once the economic hungers of some nations are satisfied, dictators will begin to boo like lambs and that the system of brutality, assassination and terror will be dropped like a soiled cloak.

"We must educate our boys and girls to believe in human freedom, in a system of free men and the widest extension of civil liberties. It is up to you teachers to arm your graduates with information and reason, not only that we shall not be easy victims of demagogues, but that they may attack the traducers of democracy with the sword of truth."

Low Countries Under Shadow of War



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Holland's Dikes and Belgium's Canal Afford Formidable Defenses

(1) Glimpse of the 20-mile dike enclosing the Zuider Zee, through which will pour most of the waters to form the Netherlands flood defense area. (2) Typical young Netherlanders who will have to move to flood-protected territory in the event of invasion. (3) A section of Belgium's Albert Canal that serves as a Maginot line as well as a shipping lane. Map shows the defense preparations of both Belgium and the Netherlands in case their guaranteed neutrality should be violated from the east, indicating the Netherlands recourse mainly to flood defense.

Belgo-Dutch Strategy: Delay Invader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10—Whatever may be Germany's military plans of the immediate future, the Belgian and Netherlands governments have information which has caused them to bring their defense machinery into almost full play.

The hurried peace appeal issued by the sovereigns of the two small nations jointly Nov. 7, so far from easing the tension, has been followed by a clash between Germans and Dutch on the border at Venloo, by a preliminary flooding by the Dutch of tracts around the Rhine mouths and in the neighborhood of Utrecht, and by the hasty preparation of a new trench system by the Belgians near the strategic Dutch city of Maastricht.

Apart from the fact that Belgium has planned a flooded area for defense purposes north of Albert canal, near the Netherlands border, the defense systems of the two small countries are organized on an entirely different basis.

The Dutch have strung around their frontiers light fortifications of barbed wire and blockhouses, contrived so as to halt an invader only long enough to bring their main defense scheme into operation. This scheme is to sacrifice two thirds of their territory, crowding themselves into the remaining third, along the coast, which they can isolate from the land side by an elaborate system of floods.

With no experience of any serious invasion more recent than the seventeenth century, they are adopting precisely the same methods that their ancestors used to hold back the Spaniards in 1578 and the Germans in 1672.

The Belgians, with the experiences of the World War vivid in memory, and with no possibility of large-scale flooding, are planning to defend themselves partly by a small edition of the French Maginot line, and partly with an elaborately devised system of dynamiting bridges, roads and railroads, designed to halt the invader long enough for assistance to be moved forward by the French, whose Maginot line lies to the south.

As far as the Netherlands is concerned, the small nation, with about five divisions of troops, little heavy artillery, and a flat territory offering no natural defenses toward the east, is believed to be adopting the only course open to it. The flooding plans, together with dynamiting operations similar to those organized by the Belgians, might be expected to offer the most convincing reply to an oncoming mechanized army.

The Netherlands might look for invasion from two directions according to the goal before the invader. One objective might be to establish a convenient base for air attacks upon England on the flat coastal regions of Northern Brabant or the provinces of North and South Holland, and to organize effective submarine bases for the North Sea in the Rhine

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Defenses Rushed

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Nov. 10

Belgium and the Netherlands were affected by a strange shooting affair on the German-Dutch frontier, involving both Germans and Dutch, followed by withdrawal of Netherlands Army and flood defense measures.

The Belgian army has taken over all main roads from the border as far back as Louvain.

United States officials urged Americans not to remain in the Netherlands "unnecessarily."

Border clash speeds Netherlands defense: Page 7.

Rigid or Easy Sea Neutrality Is U. S. Issue

President seeking ways to allow registry in Panama — Plight of seamen emphasized.

As decision on the transfer of ship registries was being weighed in Washington:

The war on the sea continued with the sinking of a small British steamer and seizure by Germany of two Norwegian steamers.

In New York extension of the ship strike, which has tied up coastal shipping activities in New York, some Atlantic ports and the Gulf, was forecast by decision of out-of-town locals of the International Longshoremen's Association to support the New York strikers.

In Boston five trawlers have been purchased by French interests to be used as mine sweepers, pending approval of the U. S. Maritime Commission.

In Seattle J. A. Earley, President of the Seattle Port Commission, said today that Pacific commerce needs eastern cargo carriers, urging westerners to act before idle American ships are transferred to foreign registry.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—With decision still deferred on the crucial point of whether American neutrality shall be administered rigidly or flexibly, President Roosevelt today again affirmed the complete legality of the proposal to transfer eight vessels to Panamanian registry but swung the emphasis to the "human problem" of American seamen left "on the beach."

While political factors pointed to the advisability of the Administration deciding to carry out the Neutrality Law according to its intent as well as its letter, the President gave no direct indication that he will agree with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and prevent transfer of the United States Lines' vessels to Panama registry. The project is still very much alive, in the light of all he said, for he insisted that as President he is bound by the letter of the law, and implied that he might not have the power to prevent the proposed transfers.

Sale of Trawlers Studied

The President defined legal transfer as meaning transfer with full retention of title in the present owning company—a definition which in the eyes of opponents of the scheme makes it all the worse. Many of them would not resist an out-and-out sale, but transfer with retention of title they view as flagrant subterfuge.

Mr. Roosevelt also said that sale would be perfectly legal, and this declaration may answer the question as to whether a number of American fishing trawlers which the French Government is seeking for mine sweepers can be sold. Presumably there is no reason why such a sale cannot be effected, and no deterrent except "moral suasion" which the Administration may not wish to apply.

Although he laid much stress on the legality of the sale, the President also discussed ways—without transfer—of cushioning the shock to American seamen and companies. He conferred today with Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, Joseph A. R. Ryan, President of the Longshoremen's Association, and Matthew Dushane of A. F. of L.'s Seafarers International Union.

Transfer Thought Likely

The seamen's leaders emerged from the President's office convinced he intends to go ahead with the transfer.

"I am convinced the President believes it is the right thing to do and will approve the transfer," Mr. Ryan said.

"I think he is trying to convince the objectors that the transfer does not violate the spirit of the Neutrality Act."

Mr. Curran said his union is by no means convinced that the transfer would be a good thing for the American Merchant Marine, but added that it appears the transfer is going through.

"We don't believe that this will benefit or preserve the Merchant Marine but we feel that the transfer is a Government problem rather than a seaman's problem. We feel that there most likely will be difficulties if these ships are operated by American owners under a foreign registry."

Three Methods Examined

At this talk, the President advanced three ways by which the effect of the Neutrality Law on seamen might be softened. They are:

1. A probable recommendation to the next Congress for extension of the Social Security Law to provide old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and other benefits to merchant seamen, as now applied in industry.
2. A plan for the absorption into a program of maritime training under the Maritime Commission of a substantial

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Shanghai Traffic Plan Works

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—In a typical spirit of Chinese compromise, Shanghai's problem of dual traffic control on the western "outside roads" just beyond boundaries of the International Settlement is working out for unexpected harmony.

On these extensions of the Settlement streets, owned by the Settlement but on which there is jurisdictional dispute with the Japanese-sponsored "puppet" Chinese municipality, constables of the Shanghai municipal police and the Ta Tao Government have begun to function together with the utmost apparent good feeling and harmony. The scene is actually an amusing one at most intersections.

As one drives up to a corner, two uniformed figures will be perceived standing in the center of the street crossing about a yard apart. One will be a Chinese or Sikh officer of the S. M. P., the other a Chinese of the Ta Tao regime. Each will extend his arm or baton in the same direction to indicate right of way. At first it was reported that their ideas sometimes differed, but now it appears that they have decided it is simpler to work together and no doubt the man in front gives the "lead" although the precise mechanics of the thing are not clear.

The essence of the case is that although there is a direct clash on jurisdiction, which has been in progress for months and which has caused several tense situations even involving soldiers of the British defense force (supporting the Shanghai municipal police), this bold effort by the Ta Tao regime to put up a direct challenge at every street intersection has actually had the result of producing a modus vivendi of at least temporary utility, apparently worked out on the spot by subordinates eager for a calm life while fundamental policies are being decided by "higher ups."

A number of amusing incidents have resulted. One Ta Tao group appeared with a machinegun. Jokingly asked by S. M. P. Chinese police whether they knew how to work it, they said—"Oh, yes—we manned a machinegun against the Japanese in the Shanghai war of 1932!"

Italians Seeking Argentine Beef

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—An Italian request for the purchase of 6,000 tons of frozen beef in Argentina, supposedly to provision the Fascist Army, aroused considerable interest Nov. 9 because meat shipments to Italy have been practicaly suspended this year.

The frozen beef shipped to Italy in 1938 totaled only 13,500 tons.

The National Meat Board is studying the request, and informed sources intimated that Great Britain, which is buying 200,000 tons of Argentine meat, is likely to insist on strict control of any sales to Italy to prevent the possibility of trans-shipment to Germany.

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Reich, 'Defeated' by Turks, Tries Again

By Harold G. Laycock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 10—German efforts to regain influence in Turkey have entered a new phase.

Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador to Ankara, who has only recently returned there after one of his great diplomatic defeats, is already hard at work attempting to offset, in some measure at least, the effect of Turkey's pact with Britain and France.

The German plan does not stop with efforts to regain some of the ground they have lost in Turkey—ground which fell from under their feet when the Turks signed their limited mutual assistance pact with the Allies.

Germany's newest efforts are concentrated upon securing Turkey's vast chromium resources in exchange for a large consignment of German heavy cannon. But Germany is also understood to be making a similar offer of exchange to Rumania. The Reich is offering German cannon in return for Rumanian raw materials.

Acceptance Seems Doubtful

Turkish acceptance of such an offer seems entirely excluded and the situation in Rumania is not much more hopeful.

This new move naturally raises the question in diplomatic circles here against what potential enemy such German guns be ultimately turned. The only logical answer appears to be against Russia and this is considered an embarrassing argument for Berlin to answer.

Ambassador von Papen is also known to have made overtures to the Bulgarian Premier, George Kiosseivanoff, on the theory that Bulgaria is the most vulnerable point in the Balkans for exertion of German influence.

German trade delegations have recently been active in Sofia. There were reports that the Reich was offered cash, oil, cotton, and rubber for Bulgarian grain, meat, and hemp. But the actual effect of the agricultural treaty between the two countries is still to be demonstrated.

Pan-Slavism in Bulgaria

One of the reasons for the failure so far of the German drive in Bulgaria has been the increased pan-Slav enthusiasms evident in Sofia. Thus the new influence of Moscow in Southeastern Europe has resulted in the fact that Bulgaria at the moment would rather look to the Soviets than to Germany to settle one of its outstanding problems.

The name of that problem is Dobruja—the area taken from Bulgaria by Rumania after the World War. Bulgaria's efforts to obtain the return of at least a portion of this Black Sea coastal territory now seem to Sofia to be more likely of satisfaction through the help of Moscow than Berlin.

Another German reverse appears imminent in the Anglo-German commercial struggle now proceeding in Ankara where three British firms are competing for a $7,000,000 power plant in the Zonguldak mining regions.

The Germans have offered a 40 per cent reduction whatever the lowest British quotation, and the Germans will accept poyment in Turkish funds. The British are hopeful that London's $60,000,000 credits will help the Turks decide. The recent ratification of the Ankara treaty and Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu's emphatic reaffirmation of Turko-Russian amity is seen as cold shouldering Herr von Papen's approaches and pushing the door open wider for a renewal of Turko-Russian talks.

Ataturk Tribute

ANKARA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Turkey commemorated today the first anniversary of the passing of President Kemal Ataturk with five minutes of silence.

John V. A. MacMurray, United States Ambassador, placed a wreath on his tomb at a ceremony attended by President Ismet Inonu.

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Reich's Farm Discontent Found Curtailing Foods

With the British blockade cutting off many of Germany's overseas imports, experts in economic warfare are speculating on the amount of supplies that Germany can depend upon from European countries, together with the capacity of Germany's self-sufficiency program.

The following article, fifth of a series, discusses Germany's food production.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the British blockade on German ports threatens to cut off the Reich's food imports, experts in economic warfare are debating just how self-sufficient Germany is in food supplies.

Although facts and figures concerning Germany's economic resources are difficult to obtain, especially since the outbreak of war, enough information has been procured to lead at least some experts to believe that German agriculture has been retarded to an extent where imports are becoming more and more necessary.

Wheat "Gain" Explained

Recently an official German publication hailed the 1939 breadstuff harvest of 27,400,000 tons as a bumper crop, 500,000 tons larger than the 1938 crop. Experts, attacking this claim, point out that if Germany were self-sufficient in breadstuffs, the 500,000-ton increase would represent a supply of about six or seven days. But inasmuch as Germany in 1938 had to import about 12 per cent of its total wheat supply, and presumably imported a nearly similar percentage this year too, the increase over 1938 takes on considerably less significance.

An official German view of shortage in fruits and vegetables in Germany is contained in the German economic weekly Der Deutsche Volkswirt (The German Economist) published about three weeks before war broke out.

Because of the heavy frost in April and December, 1938, the journal states, growing and reserves of fruits and vegetables are in so bad a shape that despite an increase in imports, the consumption of vegetables for each person, in 1938, went down from 50.3 kilograms to 47 kilograms, and the consumption of kernelfruits and stonefruits dropped even from 36.7 kilograms to 20.3. This year promises to bring a harvest of mediocre quality, the journal adds.

Gain in Food Imports

At the same time the Deutsche Volkswirt publishes figures showing the increase in Germany's imports of certain foods during the first half of 1939 as compared with a similar period in 1938, as follows:

	1938	1939
Milk	4,475 tons	10,451 tons
Eggs	48,896 dz	53,132dz
Meat	62,621 tons	92,379 tons
Fish	127,665 tons	159,582 tons

A reason for this unfavorable balance finds one answer in an appeal made by the Statthalter (governor) of Sachsen just before this year's harvest, saying that emergency measures had to be taken because the harvest might be endangered if the required amount of laborers was not made available.

Reviewing the farm labor problem in his own province in Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte (National Socialist Monthly) last March, he said that Sachsen needed generally 120,000 agricultural workers for the usual harvest, but only 110,000 workers were available in 1937, 97,000 in 1938, and 80,000 in 1939—a shortage of one third.

Farm Help Decreases

A few weeks before this appeal of the Governor of Sachsen, the German Minister for Agriculture, R. Walther Darré, addressing the Reichskongress of the German Farmers in a speech, later published in Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte, stated that "with us in Germany the amount of soil is very restricted, and even decreases from year to year. These circumstances force us to more intensified cultivation. And this intensification requires more hands."

"Yet," he said, "the latest figures show that compared with 1933—a year when we did not have to intensify the cultivation the way we have to do it today—we have 165,000 agricultural workers less. Add to this 250,000 men who are not working any more in farms but in the industry, and Germany has 400,000 workers less in 1939 than in 1933. The whole decrease in the number of hands for farm keeping may be estimated without any exaggeration about 700,000 to 800,000 men." He added that emergency measures such as help from young girls, labor service men and school children could not help much in the long run.

Trek to Towns

An article in the Nationalsozialistiche Monatshefte für Sozialpolitik (National Socialist Monthly for Social Policy, June 25, 1939) gives the same figures for labor shortage while the Deutsche Volkswirt (Aug. 11, 1939) estimates a shortage of between 900,000 to 1,200,000 men.

The migration of country people into the towns (Landflucht) is believed to be one of the principal reasons why the agricultural balance is not satisfactory. Hundreds of thousands poured into the towns and left their farm work behind them. Therefore, it appears that there is no need of new soil but of men to cultivate the available ground.

The total area of cultivated ground in Germany has only decreased about 1,300,000 hectares (about 32,100,000 acres) since 1932, according to the German year book. The heaviest losses are to be found in the industrial districts of the Rhineland, Westfalen, and Bayern.

But in the same period the number of agricultural settlements has decreased at a far greater rate. The following table shows the decrease in the number of farm settlements:

	New Farms	Ground	People
1932	9,046	101,926 ha	40,286
1933	4,914	60,297 ha	20,719
1934	4,931	74,192 ha	20,950
1935	3,905	68,338 ha	17,020
1936	3,308	60,358 ha	14,925
1937	1,884	37,596 ha	8,429
1938	Figures not yet given.		

Reasons for Change

Thus it remains only to explain why those people pour into the towns and take other jobs. Minister Darré hints that before the World War the returns from agriculture were 22 per cent of the whole national income, while they are only 14 to 15 per cent of it today.

The Deutsche Volkswirt again dealing with this problem states: "The most important fact is the difference in the wages. The yearly income of a farm worker in East Prussia is 44 per cent below the Reich's average and 60 per cent below the wages in the Rhine Province. In the Grenzmark (border district of East Prussia), the wages are 80 per cent below those in other parts of Germany. At the same time living costs are even higher in these districts than in some other sections of Germany.

"All prices of goods which are not manufactured there, such as heating and light, are higher than in other provinces. The same is to be said of electricity in East Prussia which is 19 per cent more expensive than in western Germany. The lodging conditions are extremely bad, not only because there is a big scarcity of lodgings but also because of the terrible state of the apartments."

In the light of this article it is understandable why, for example, in Silesia the migration of country people into the towns during the four years from 1933 to 1937 was as big as during all the eight preceding years together.

France Safeguards Rare Art Pieces

Wide World

Priceless Objects Removed to Safety

(1) A general view of one of the galleries of the Louvre showing workmen packing for removal to places of safety all movable art treasures. Some, too fragile for moving, were encased with sandbags. (2) "Winged Victory," one of the better known of the Louvre's statues, could not be moved far, but was placed in a safer place in the Louvre. (3) "Venus de Milo," too, was considered too fragile for distant removal, but was placed, with "Winged Victory," in a spot where only a direct bomb or artillery hit could damage it. (4) Workmen placing on a truck one of the valuable art objects, bound for an undisclosed destination. (5) One of the Louvre's galleries stripped of its treasures.

Preferential listing of pieces made — Shields for cathedrals — Corps ready to meet needs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—France is now proceeding with the execution of pre-war plans to protect its many precious statues and monuments. The famous horses and the obelisk, the companion to Cleopatra's Needle in London, on the Place de la Concorde have been heaped about with sacks of sand and forests of scaffolding and a wooden cage has been erected around the Marsellaise of the Arc de Triomphe, which has undergone many vicissitudes since the great Napoleon ordered its construction for the triumphal re-entry of his troops into Paris.

Throughout the first weeks of the war a familiar spectacle in the neighborhood of historical monuments was that of workmen operating pulleys, straining at ropes, carrying sandbags and building up scaffolding. Long before the war broke out French art treasures were numbered and catalogued according to their artistic and historic importance. It was impossible to remove, transport or encase all of them. So a preferential system had to be established. No expense or effort has been spared to remove the most valuable paintings and statues, although some of the former are so delicate that transportation by rail represented a perilous adventure.

Louvre Came First

First of all, the Louvre and the more important museums in Paris and in the provinces were emptied of their most valuable possessions. Then came the turn of such famous Cathedrals as Notre Dame, Chartres, Rheims, Strasbourg, Amiens, Poitiers and Limoges. Cathedrals, of course, defy evacuation. But some of the most precious stained glass windows have been removed, especially at Chartres. Towers and gates have been covered with wooden frames, each carefully prepared before the war began.

Cathedrals, as well as the important monuments in the streets, are also protected by mountains of sandbags. The sand in these bags is carefully examined and sifted, with a view to freeing it from tiny fragments of stone and gravel, because such fragments could inflict vast harm in the event of a direct hit by a shell.

So as to prevent the sand from sagging and losing its value as a support, wooden structures are set up as a support to the bags; and these structures are covered with non-inflammable material. The form, height and general proportions of each wooden frame have been carefully worked out on the basis of technical advice from the Artillery Department Another technical problem that has arisen and is being solved is that of protecting monuments against the dampness, darkness and lack of ventilation that may be injurious when they are encased for a long time.

A "first-aid corps" of trained technicians has been formed for the purpose of coming to the help of any cathedral, statue or monument that may be injured by bomb explosions or by fire. These men are to be called to render aid and advice at the first emergency.

Follow Fixed Plan

Up to the present time 15,000 square meters of old stained glass panes have been removed from cathedrals and deposited in places of safety. For all evacuated monuments and works of art, as well as for the transferred collections of the national museums, the method of dispersion has been followed. This is in conformity with the following recommendation of the International Office of Museums:

"Artistic treasures that can be transported should be removed to a safe shelter, as far as possible from a probable theater of military operations, far from large industrial centers, railway junctions and military objectives."

It should be said that this great work of safeguarding the artistic and historic inheritance of the ages, which is still going on everywhere in France, has been carried out with an intensity, care and devotion that give new proof of how the French love the works of art that make their country so beautiful.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Nov. 10, 1939

Reich Expected to Delay Reply to Peace Bid

BERLIN (AP)—German sources expressed belief today that Germany would withhold its answer to the mediation offer of the Belgian and Netherlands sovereigns, King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina, until Great Britain and France have responded. They said Germany's replies have been wilfully misrepresented in the past.

PARIS (AP)—The French Cabinet was understood to have discussed a reply to the Netherlands-Belgian mediation proposal. Although the decision was not disclosed, previous indications in Paris and London pointed to a joint French-British negative response.

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—King Carol of Rumania today threw his support behind the offer of Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold to mediate the European war.

In identical messages to King George VI, President Lebrun, and Adolf Hitler, the King said: "At the moment in which the King of the Belgians and the Queen of the Netherlands offer their mediation to bring about a just and permanent peace, I deem it my duty to assure you of my most sincere hope for the success of this noble effort which I support with all my heart."

War Summary: Netherlands Speeds Defense

German activity on the Netherlands border, coupled with a mysterious clash between Germans and Netherlanders on the Dutch side of the frontier, has caused both the Netherlands and Belgian Governments to take swift measures to put their respective countries on a defense footing. Sections of the Netherlands were flooded, leaves in the Army were canceled, and public buildings were put under special guards.

On the western front the French, who estimated that 100 German divisions had been massed by Germany behind the Rhine and Moselle Rivers, announced reconnaissance activity on the German side, though no incident of major importance took place.

Sea warfare was marked by the sinking of a small British steamer and seizure by Germany of two Norwegian steamers.

Moore-McCormack Steamship Lines in New York announced resumption of its American Scantic Line service to Scandinavian countries starting Nov. 11.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 7, and 9.

N. Y. Prosecutor Declares Kuhn Controls Bund

NEW YORK (AP)—Prosecutor Herman J. McCarthy, in his opening address at the trial of Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, on larceny and forgery charges today, described the Bund "Führer" as a powerful leader with complete control of the Bund's affairs.

Mr. McCarthy said the Bund was a "strong" organization, with a number of affiliations including the German-American Settlement League, which early in 1938 established Camp Siegfried at Yaphank, Long Island, under leadership of Ernest Mueller.

Quezon Moves to Check Profiteering

MANILA (AP)—President Quezon issued an executive order today designed to prevent wartime profiteering in articles of prime necessity. The order fixed maximum selling prices of certain foods, building materials, and fuels, and appointed an emergency control board to prosecute violators.

Henderson Outlines One Goal of War

LONDON (AP)—Sir Nevile Henderson, last British Ambassador to Germany, addressing the London Press Club today said: "We must end the war in such a way that the only grievance the Germans have shall be against their own rulers, against their leader, and the system that brought them again to defeat."

Friends Send Trio on European Relief Tour

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Three representatives of the American Friends Service Committee sail tomorrow from New York on the liner Rex to help open channels for relief in the territory conquered by Germany.

J. Edgar Rhoads of Wilmington, Del.; Arthur Gamble of Lexington, Ky., and Frederic C. Walcott, former United States Senator from Connecticut, will assist other members of the Committee in aiding children and mothers.

Phones for Racing Banned in Chicago

CHICAGO (AP)—U. S. District Attorney William J. Campbell announced Nov. 10 he had obtained a promise from the Illinois Bell Telephone Company to disconnect the telephones in every horse racing handbook in Chicago.

There are about 700 betting parlors, the Prosecutor said, which will be affected by this latest blow to the gambling business.

Promptly at noon yesterday—in response to earlier demands by Mr. Campbell and State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney of Cook Ctunty—the Telephone Company cut the leased wires linking the Nation-wide Racing News system of M. L. Annenberg to Illinois handbooks.

Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson has set next Wednesday for a hearing on an application by the Annenberg interests for a temporary injunction restraining the American Telephone and Telegraph Company from disconnecting its interstate wires. A similar petition for an injunction against Western Union is pending.

Work Roll Grows

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Work Projects Administration reported its Nov. 1 work relief enrollment at 1,901,894, an increase of 814 over Oct. 25.

Nazi Unrest Lies Under Surface, Hugh Gibson Says

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Hugh Gibson, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, predicts that "a lot of elements of unrest" in Germany will be touched off "the minute the Nazi regime suffers some important reversal."

"Fully one-third of the new and greater Riech is made up of people with bitter and justifiable hatred for the Nazi Party," Mr. Gibson told the Philadelphia Forum Nov. 9.

"All of these factors are fermenting under the surface and when they go sour, they will bring unusual developments in a very quick time."

"The anti-Jewish excesses have caused a great deal of discontent, he said, "because the people realize it will be centuries before they can live them down in the eyes of the world."

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Rioting Follows Communist Meeting

DETROIT, Nov. 10 (AP)—Three persons were seriously injured, and six were arrested as a result of a disturbance that followed a Communist Party rally last night.

Police said the fighting began when members of war veterans and patriotic organizations massed outside the hall and charged the Communists and sympathizers as they left the building. Fighting spread up and down the street as battling groups detached themselves from the throng.

Riot calls brought several squads of police as the melee got out of hand.

The group outside the hall began massing while those who attended the meeting heard William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party in America, speak in observance of the twenty-first anniversary of the Soviet regime in Russia.

Many of the group bore placards with such slogans as "Save America—liquidate the Reds," and "Send these Bolshevists back to Russia."

Police attempted to clear the street when the meeting started to break up, but groups broke through and charged.

Mr. Foster and other Communist leaders escaped from the building through a rear entrance.

Maritime Control By 'Reds' Seen

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Additional witnesses were called Nov. 10 in the House committee investigation of alleged Communistic activity of the Gulf coast.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman of the committee probing un-American activities, said testimony he heard Nov. 9 indicated the National Maritime Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) was dominated and controlled by the Communist Party.

Both sessions of the hearing were ordered closed to the public because some of the witnesses "fear physical violence." Representative Dies came here in an effort to determine if the civil liberties of William McCuistion, a recent witness in Washington, had been violated.

Mr. McCuistion, wanted by New Orleans police for questioning in the killing Sept. 17 of Philip Carey, Gulf district N. M. U. official, was arrested in Washington as he stepped from the committee witness stand. Representative Dies heard 11 witnesses and conferred with New Orleans police on the McCuistion case.

Noisy as a Mouse

IRVINGTON, N. J. (AP)—A police sergeant and two patrolmen responded quickly Nov. 9 to Mrs. Catherine Moran's plea or help.

She had been awakened by a noise she thought might have been made by an intruder.

She was right. It was a mouse.

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Behind the Headlines

War in Europe proves no barrier to flow of Hull's reciprocal trade treaties.

Extension of free trade sphere seen as link binding nations more closely together.

By a Staff Artist

Cordell Hull

Erects structure of peace

Guns go off, and commerce is swept from the seas or warned out of them, but Secretary of State Hull's trade treaties go on, apparently, forever.

Some of these reciprocal trade agreements have been signed since fighting began in Europe, and others are in process of negotiation. Mr. Hull doesn't intend to let war nor anything else interfere with the impressive structure he is rearing.

Whatever criticisms may be leveled at it—and there are many—it is a structure of peace, a monument to the fact that the normal state of mankind is one which permits the amicable exchange of goods and services.

Structure of Peace

Everyone is not pleased with Mr. Hull's progress. Some western Senators declare that their constituents are being injured by trade agreements with Canada and other countries, and that they will make this question one of the major issues in the 1940 election.

But the State Department clings to its course, and notable economists hail the Hull program as one of the few bright spots in an era which has appeared to wipe legitimate international trade out of existence through erection of impassable tariff barriers and imposition of barter agreements based on political or diplomatic considerations.

Trade Problem

One aspect of these trade agreements has acquired new importance since the outbreak of hostilities. They are in some degree an economic weapon of the democracies, as opposed to the autocracies. They are the manifestation, in the field of international trade, of the freedom which the democracies are undertaking to defend.

Keystone of the Hull structure is the trade agreement with Great Britain. It does not establish free trade between the United States and England—far from it. It simply embodies certain tariff concessions which both sides have considered it to their mutual advantage to make. But with Britain at war, with all its industries directed toward war ends and its production limited largely to wartime needs, it does not appear that England will have much time to sell in the United States. On the other hand, it will need to buy more than ever. Will this not result, if war continues, in a serious dislocation of the balance of trade and indebtedness? It is not too early for thinkers in both countries to begin considering this trend, and what to do about it.

Concessions Expected

The Hull agreements are reciprocal agreements. When the United States makes a concession, it expects a concession in return. A free trader such as Henry George would call such a process "extending the area of freedom." George, when he wrote his "Protection or Free Trade," more than 50 years ago, urged that the United States should apply to its intercourse with other nations the same freedom from tariffs that it applied to trade between the states.

If this were done with regard to Canada, he declared, "the intimate relations that would come from unrestricted commerce would soon obliterate the boundary line, and mutual interest and mutual conveniences would speedily induce the extension over both countries of the same general laws and institutions."

He thought this would even happen with regard to Great Britain, if the United States would abandon a protective tariff. He wrote, "with the abolition of our custom houses and the opening of our ports to the free entry of all good things, the trade between the British islands and the United States would become so immense, the intercourse so intimate, that we should become one people, and would inevitably so conform currency and postal system and general laws that Englishman and American would feel themselves as much citizens of a common country as do New Yorker and Californian. Three thousand miles of water are no more of an impediment to this than are three thousand miles of land."

Of course, it's only conjecture. It's highly visionary and impractical but it's interesting to think about.

Rex Miller

23 Sky Girls Chosen From Among 3,000

© International

They Learn High Altitude Facts by Serious Studying on Ground

Twenty-three girls from 18 cities, representing nine different states, are hard at work these days studying in American Airlines' famous stewardess school at North Beach Airport, New York. In the photo Capt. William Lester, chief pilot instructor, demonstrates flying technique.

Air Hostesses-to-Be Learn 'All the Answers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Stewardesses aboard American Airlines flying craft are going to know all the answers—the company is seeing to that.

Coincidental with the transfer of its central office from Chicago to the North Beach Airport here, the company has opened the Nation's first school for air hostesses at the airport and 23 young women are at work learning about everything from landing gear to the right amount of make-up.

Selected from more than 3,000 applicants from all over the country, the prospective stewardesses are going through a six-weeks' training course that would have a veteran pilot in a tailspin. School starts at 9 a. m. and goes right through until 5 p. m. each week day, while Saturday's classes are from 9 a. m. to 1 p.m. In addition, there are from two to four hours of homework a night, while a half dozen lectures are sandwiched in somewhere.

The technical end of their training will cover such complex problems as radio, airway traffic control, meteorology, map-reading, time tables, food and comfort services. Then, of course, there's training in the subtler arts of making passengers feel at home, of explaining to them just why there's nothing to be worried about in airplane travel and why certain food they get on the ground just isn't practicable for serving two miles up.

Miss Hazel Brooks, chief stewardess for American Airlines, is in charge of instruction at the North Beach Airport school. Having flown some 250,000 miles during her first two years in the air and having been an instructress during the past two years, Miss Brooks knows the ailerons. She is assisted by Miss Antoinette Gudaitis, a stewardess for three years.

In explaining just how the girls happened to get the jobs, Miss Brooks said they were all graduate nurses, unmarried and between 21 and 26 years of age. They are being paid $110 a month during the course and will receive this same pay during their first six months of service. Their pay will be raised to $125 a month at the end of a year and to $140 a month if they stay for three years.

Cities Told to Use Research Of State League and Save Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In four lines—planning, personnel, budgeting, and research—cities, especially the smaller ones, should pool their activities in the central office of the State Municipal League, Harold D. Smith, director of the Federal Budget advised. Few small cities can find the cash to pay full-time experts in these fields, but they could well afford to contribute to the maintenance of a staff at State headquarters, and through such a staff they could get the service they need, according to this authority.

Take planning, for example. Mr. Smith recommended that every State League keep on its staff planning consultants to assist local planning bodies in technical matters, and at the same time promote local interest in mapping future development.

A similar central service for personnel work was advocated by this authority. The State League staff, he said, should be in a position to install a complete merit system and furnish periodic consultation and assistance after this system is in operation. Training courses should also be conducted by the League, he added, noting that where such courses are now centrally carried on they have met with "rather marked success," and can be expected to be "increasingly fruitful."

Better budgeting practices is another need of the cities, the municipal executives agreed. Here again the State League of Municipalities can serve, Mr. Smith pointed out, by making available to the cities the best in budgetary practice, and in "translating" for them the findings of the experts.

As for municipal research, it is one of the "potentially most useful fields of endeavor for leagues of municipalities," according to this advisor to cities. Business sees the high importance of research and spends large sums upon it, but government hasn't been so convinced of its value; and in the whole country, only about 400 persons are engaged in this field. "Such a small force, working on divergent problems in many different jurisdictions, cannot make a great impress," Mr. Smith continued. "To be done effectively, research must be carried on centrally in each State." Leagues of municipalities, in his view, do best when co-operating with universities.

All this leads to the question of home rule for cities. "There is need for a better understanding of home rule," Mr. Smith declared. "Much of the conflict over home rule could readily be resolved if cities and leagues of municipalities would distinguish between those things which are essentially local and those which are State-wide Some functions formerly considered local have proved to be State-wide and even nation-wide, and should be dealt with as such."

Home-rule must be earned, C. C. Ludwig, retiring President of the Association, declared. "If home rule is to continue," he said, "it needs to be strengthened by exercise. By demonstrating local competence to perform the many tasks of municipal housekeeping (through merit systems, good organization, sound financial planning), cities will compel the larger community to have respect for, and confidence in, local administration. The State will be more inclined to keep hands off the cities; and we may retain the real advantages which lie in diversity, experimentation, the consent of the governed."

Lights Going Up Again In Villages of England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GODALMING, England — The lights are going up again in all the villages of England, in spite of the fact that after dusk every evening the countryside is shrouded in total darkness, with not a chink or gleam visible to the skies.

The almost complete stoppage of normal activities with which the rural areas greeted the war has itself stopped. Cinemas reopened within a week; museums—though more timidly, for they close at sunset—are beginning to follow the same example; local football elevens are once again playing friendly matches on Saturday afternoons; whist drives are being resumed; and the Women's Institutes, which are one of the most important features of the social life of English villages, are being encouraged to hold their monthly meetings just as in peacetime.

This does not mean that the countryside is ignoring the war.

Zeal Is Thorough

That would be impossible, with over a million refugees from the big towns billeted upon it. All obsrevers are, in fact, agreed that one of the most striking things about the events of the past few weeks is the thoroughness with which the rural areas have adapted themselves to the new conditions. In some cases they have shown a zeal greater even than London's.

It was quite easy to get into the first theater in London's West End that gave evening performances after the war started without carrying a gas mask, but in Guildford, a quiet country town near here, people without masks have been turned away from cinemas in the afternoons. The order to carry masks in nonvulnerable areas has now, however, been relaxed.

So far as appearances go, the rationing of petrol has affected village life less than London and the arterial roads. People seem to be using their small fuel allowances in order to potter down to the grocer's or a friend's, instead of attempting long journeys, so that while village streets generally still remain crowded with stationary cars parked at the curb, highway traffic has been more than halved

Financial Debates

Apart from sandbags piled up outside a policeman's house or other official place, there are few signs of air raid protection that strike the casual eye. Yet many precautions have been taken, and these are bringing vigorous repercussions in the financial debates in many a rural council.

In several areas there has been strong criticism of alleged extravagance in the appointment of air raid workers. One small town near here has set up a staff of 80, including 30 wardens, 31 firemen, 13 stretcher-bearers, and 6 telephonists, who account for a weekly wage bill of £224.

Three other West Surrey districts spend £1,000, £672, and £600 a week respectively on air raid precautions. In contrast, some villages boast of their economy in this matter. Godalming, in Surrey, limits its expenditure to £15½.

It has not been found possible to resume all normal countryside activities. Since the British Drama League was established 20 years ago in order to encourage the formation of amateur dramatic clubs all over the country, scarcely a village hall or institute has lacked its annual winter play, with farm laborers, teachers, clerks, and shop assistants sinking their identities in costume plays and modern comedies. This movement was fostered by the League's annual festival, a nation-wide competition in which as many as 700 societies entered in one year. This winter, however, there is no prospect of the festival being held, and amateur theatrical societies all over the country are closing down.

In order to check this movement as far as possible, the League is turning the attention of amateurs to the great scope afforded by the evacuated population, most of whom have been sent to villages where there is a lack of amusement facilities.

Arranging Diversion

In collaboration with the Ministry of Information, Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth, founder of the League, has addressed meetings in Cambridge, Reading, Newcastle, Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, Tunbridge Wells, and Cardiff, and as a result, especially in Oxfordshire, amateur entertainments are being arranged for the diversion of Britain's million and a quarter evacués.

These evacués are already a big factor in village life. Scarcely a house or cottage in this part of the country is without its refugee from London. In general, the evacuation scheme is working successfully, but in some cases questions of personnal adjustment are proving so obstinate that several authorities declare that the Government's system of billeting refugees on private householders is "quite impracticable."

The Government, however, has decided that billeting has come to stay. Two camps are being opened soon, but even when all the camps contemplated are available, they will accommodate only 150,000 refugees, leaving more than a million to be dealt with on the present system. Nevertheless, individual difficult cases are in process of being examined with a view to rectification.

Chrysler Gets Spanish Business

MADRID (AP)—A goodly share of the Spanish automobile market for next year Nov. 9 was guaranteed to the Chrysler Corporation, which has an assembly plant here, still in the hands of military authorities.

It was reliably learned the Government has awarded the United States concern a contract to permit it to sell 5,000 trucks and 1,000 passenger cars—which must be respectively 60 and 20 per cent made of Spanish materials—in the Spanish retail market.

Delivery of the first 1,000 trucks must be completed by Feb. 1, and the remainder by June 1.

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Yuma Joins Coronado Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yuma, Ariz.

Decision of Arizona's Coronado Cuatro Centennial Commission to hold part of the 1940 Coronado celebration in Yuma has caused another controversy in connection with early Spanish explorations in the Southwest and established the fact that Spaniards were poor judges of distance.

The argument this time is as to whether Hernando de Alarcón, who discovered the Colorado River in 1540, ascended the stream as far as Yuma. But whether he did or did not, a re-enactment of his arrival in boats, and his reception by the Indians, will be part of the pageant which Yuma plans as its contribution to the observance of the 400th anniversary of the coming of the first white men to Arizona.

Shortly after Francisco Vasquez de Coronado set out overland from Northwest Mexico, in search of the supposedly golden cities of Cibola, Alarcón was sent up the gulf of California in command of three vessels. His orders were to proceed as far as the thirty-sixth degree of latitude and try to make contact with Coronado.

* * *

Believed an Island

Up to that time, the Spaniards had supposed that the peninsula of Lower California was an island. But eventually Alarcón reached the head of the Gulf. There he had to leave his ships while he and a picked crew of 20 men went up the river in boats.

Hostile Indians threatened them from both banks and forced them to keep to the center until, finally, they persuaded some of the redskins that their intentions were friendly. From the natives, the Castilians heard some weird and wonderful stories. They were told of a race of bearded white men somewhere in the north; of a mountain of copper where bells were made; of an old woman who lived without food in the middle of a great lake.

The narrative of Alarcón's journey states that he traveled 85 leagues up the Colorado and at one point passed between high stone cliffs. That would place his terminus well above Yuma and almost to the mouth of the Bill Williams, above Parker. But there is evidence that he may have greatly overestimated the distance, perhaps intentionally.

* * *

No Mention of Gila

No mention in the narrative is made of the Gila, a large river which empties into the Colorado at Yuma. Many historians have taken this as proof that Alarcón never got far enough north to see the Gila. On the other hand, he may have mistaken it for a large slough or arm of the Colorado. There are many such below Yuma.

Letters were buried at the foot of a large tree which, the Alarcón chronicler recorded, was 35 leagues above the mouth of the Colorado. They were found the following year by Melchior Diaz, who set down the distance as only 15 leagues.

Diaz had been sent out with a foot party to look for both Alarcón and Coronado. After finding the Alarcón message he crossed to the west side of the river and had a brush with the Indians, probably Yumas.

Now it is planned to hold a pageant which will reproduce the coming of Alarcón, the burying of the letters, their discovery by Diaz, and the fight with the Indians. Regardless of whether any of these occurrences actually took place at the site of the present city of Yuma, Yuma intends to make it a realistic presentation faithful to the spirit of 1540.

Ernest Douglas

Governor Asks Divine Aid In Chrysler Tieup

DETROIT, Nov. 10 (AP)—Gov. Luren D. Dickinson announced today he would ask all churches in Michigan to implore divine intervention Sunday in the prolonged labor dispute which has paralyzed operations of Chrysler Corporation and allied industries.

"Thousands of men, women, and children are on the verge of acute suffering from lack of food and necessities," the Governor declared. "All reasonable appeals have met with rebuff, and the only power not yet invoked is Almighty God."

The Governor made his appeal on the eve of the ruling by the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission on the claims of more than 50,000 Chrysler workers.

The Union contends that the dispute started in the Dodge Division of the Chrysler Corporation and was concerned with the rate of production. The company has maintained that a "'slow-down" was staged in the Dodge plant because it is a key unit.

Spokesmen for the United Automobile Workers and the company continued conferences with James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, in an effort to reach a settlement.

Relief Banned

DETROIT, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission announced today it would deny benefits to idle employees of the Chrysler Corporation claiming aid because of the current labor dispute in the corporation's plants.

The Commission members voted three to one against ruling the idle Chrysler workers eligible for benefits.

Affected by the ruling are some 55,000 Chrysler workers who have been idle for more than three weeks. More than 15,000 employees of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, thrown out of employment because of the shutdown of Chrysler plants, have been ruled eligible for compensation, as not being involved in the dispute.

Movie Strike Ends In Hollywood And Picture Is Resumed

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 10 (AP)—A strike of I. A. T. S. E. employees at Selznick International Studio ended last night.

The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, which governs 12,000 studio workers, announced a dispute over a pay increase had been settled "under the only terms to which we would agree."

A studio announcement simply stated that work would resume on "Rebecca." Production had been stopped because of the indisposition of Joan Fontaine.

The "I. A.," which called 125 men out shortly before noon, said the studio had refused to apply a 10 per cent increase granted its members in September to key or flat salary men whose wages were previously above the "I. A." scale. The union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, insisted the terms apply to all classes of employees.

Play Dramatizing Growth Of California Is Revived

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TUJUNGA, Calif.—John Steven McGroarty, retired Member of Congress, active newspaper contributor, versifier, and expert of California history, has just revived his famous "Mission Play," in order to raise funds for a proposed theater to resume annual production of the story of one of the nation's most colorful periods.

Here on his Rancho Chupa-Rosa, Mr. McGroarty is studying the response to his revival, whose success is indicated by the 20,000 admissions to the nine performances in nearby Pasadena Municipal Auditorium. Tentative plans call for another engagement there in March in order to oblige winter tourists. Before depression years in 1931 interrupted a 21-year run the Play had been given in a theater under the shadow of nearby San Gabriel Mission.

It was written largely at the suggestion of the late Frank Augustus Miller, whose Mission Inn at Riverside, Calif., is a leading hostelry of the West. Many years ago on his return from Europe where he had witnessed the Passion Play at Oberammergau in Germany, Mr. Miller first urged Dr. Henry Van Dyke, then a professor of literature at Princeton University, to dramatize California's colonization. Dr. Van Dyke declined on grounds that four years of residence would be the minimum before he would feel equal to the task of writing such an authoritative play.

Next Mr. Miller conferred with the late Dr. David Starr Jordan, then President of Stanford University.

"You have the man right here in California, right under your nose, John Steven McGroarty," Dr. Jordan exclaimed.

Mr. McGroarty, who already had perceived the possibilities of such a work, accepted Mr. Miller's suggestion, and in 1911 the Play was first presented at San Gabriel.

Visual Aids Room Serves Peoria School Students

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill. — Enthusiastic about the use of visual aids to education, Peoria school authorities have provided a special "visual aids room" where students can study their educational movies or "stills" under favorable conditions.

The room is equipped with a stage, velour curtains, stage furniture, and a picture screen. It is used both as a little theater and a school "movie house." A faculty committee on visual aids works out programs for the use of material co-ordinated with the curriculum.

Where Was Actor By Same Name?

FRENCH LICK, Ind. (AP)—Charles Winninger sent a note to Charles Winninger Nov. 9 asking that a package which Charles Winninger was going to deliver to him be delivered to Charles Winninger instead.

It doesn't seem to make sense but here's the way it is:

The Charles Winninger who sent the note works at the power house at the French Lick Springs Hotel. The Charles Winninger who received it is a plumber at the hotel. The Charles Winninger who was to deliver the package is the golf course greenskeeper, and the Charles Winninger who should have received the package is a gardener.

One set is father and son and they're also related to the others.

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Beginning Dec. 15th — East Coast — ORANGE BLOSSOM SPECIAL — 26¼ Hours to Miami — The only, all-Pullman, Diesel-electric service to Florida's east coast. Lv. N. Y. Penna. Sta. at 1:20 P.M. Through sleeping cars, Boston to Miami—Tues., Thurs. and Sats.—daily after Dec. 30. Lv. Boston 8:30 A.M.

Beginning Dec. 15th — West Coast — ORANGE BLOSSOM SPECIAL — NEW Diesel-electric service to Florida's west coast. 1½ hours faster New York to St. Petersburg. Lv. N. Y. Penna. Sta. at 1:30 P.M. Sleeping cars, Boston to Miami—Tues., Thurs. and Sats.—daily after Dec. 30—Lv. Boston 8:30 A.M.

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Monitor-reader
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Old-Age Pensions: A Major U. S. Issue

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"The resounding defeat of the California 'Ham and Eggs' and Ohio old-age pension plans at the polls has brought a number of questions on this subject. The old-age pension idea has made much headway in the United States since 1934, when the Townsend Plan started, successfully dramatizing this idea which has such a humanitarian appeal.

"Helping the aged is not a new idea. When the Townsend Plan started 28 states had been giving aid to people over 65 to 70, for many years. These were not large pensions, averaging around $19 a month. Financed out of state taxes, they were thought of as a supplement to local charity and help from relatives. The Townsend plan has failed so far. Now we add the Ham and Eggs and Ohio plan to those which have failed to catch."

Question: "We can all assume that no one wishes to withhold help from aged people. With such a natural desire, why have all these plans failed to be adopted?"

Answer: "The issue settles down to one of where to get the money to pay the pensions. Most of the plans have financing ideas which at first glance look quite plausible. Even trained economists may come out for them on occasion. But the vast majority of economists, including the United States Government experts, have found huge flaws in all the plans to date."

Question: "Could you give us an example—the Townsend case, for instance?"

Answer: "The Townsend appeal for a $200 a month pension to 6,000,000 people over 60 was first to be financed through a sales tax, a graduated income tax and an increase in inheritance taxes. Later came the idea of financing it from a transactions tax. Since the United States does 1,200 billion dollars worth of business in prosperous years, it was figured a 2 per cent transactions tax on this would provide the 20 billions necessary to finance the plan.

"Experts point out that the mistake was in using the figure for business done, 1,200 billions, instead of the actual national income in good years, 80 billion. For example, a miner sells a ton of iron ore to a steel mill for $10; the steel mill sells it as steel to a manufacturer for $20. The manufacturer sells it as nails to a hardware dealer for $30. The dealer sells these nails to consumers for $40. Add up these figures and you have $100.

"According to the Townsend plan, that would be $100 to be taxed, and that is the kind of figuring that makes a total of 1,200 billions of business done. But there is neither the $100 in the first instance, nor $1,200 billions in the second, available for taxing. Taking the national income of 80 billions instead, you would have to have a 25 per cent tax on that to pay for your Townsend pensions."

Question: "I have heard something about a new plan. I believe it is called the General Welfare Federation. Could you tell us something about that?"

Answer: "That's about two years old. It seeks, through an amendment to the Social Security Act, to give all unemployed citizens over 60 a Federal annuity of $30 to $60 a month, to be financed by a 2 per cent gross income tax. Deductions are permitted from gross income of the cost of material used in the products of industry and of $720 a year of gross income. It was brought to the floor by 130 Representatives—but its strength beyond those men is questioned. As you can see, this plan seeks to avoid what its leaders call "crackpot" financing, by having a small pension compared to most plans, and financing this out of income taxes."

Question: "Since it is obviously impossible to raise all the money required for a generous pension, isn't there some other way of helping older people?"

Answer: "One idea has been presented which may merit consideration. It is based on two points: first, the difficulty in raising large pension amounts, and second, the idea that it does older people little good to just sit on their front porches, as it were, with no activity to interest them."

Question: "Does that mean putting older people back to work? If so, they are no better off than now."

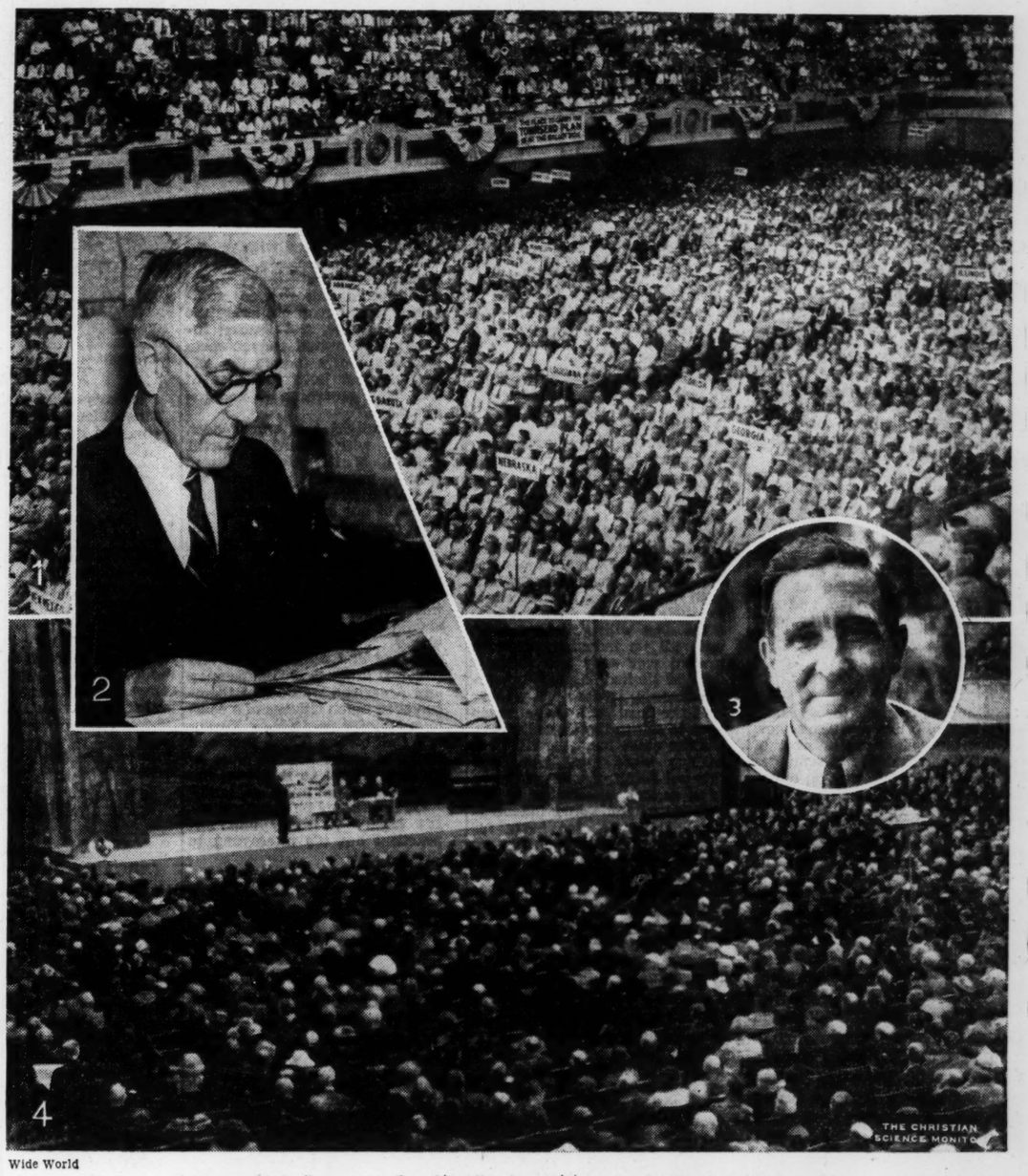
Answer: "No. The thought is to organize older people into self-help groups where special kinds of work, pleasant and limited in quantity, could be set up to bring in some income. This would augment the small retirement pension now available, or likely to be in the near future. In addition to providing economic independence, this combination effort would give them new interests, keep them active and make life pleasanter. For years the Packard Motor Car Company has recognized this need and never lets an oldster go. He can come every day and putter around some special corner of the factory to his heart's content."

Question: "That plan is the first I've heard of which takes into consideration the mental as well as physical well-being of these people. Certainly that is an important factor when honestly examining the whole old age picture, isn't it?"

Answer: "It does recognize that happiness does not come by money alone—and we find that comment repeated as wisdom down through the ages.

"And now I see the time for our guest speaker has come. We have the pleasure of introducing the first woman guest speaker of the course—Mary Hornaday of the Monitor's Washington bureau, who will discuss the various old-age plans as she sees them from the vantage point of the Capital—on Page 140."

Pension Planners and Pension Minded



Wide World

Financial Security Is the Goal of America's Senior Citizens

(1) A crowd of between 10,000 and 12,000 Townsend Plan enthusiasts attending the Plan's convention at Cleveland in 1936. (2) Dr. F. E. Townsend, leader of the Townsend old-age pension movement, depression pioneer in the drive for bigger and better pensions. (3) Senator Sheridan Downey, Californian sponsor of the recently defeated Ham and Eggs Plan that promised the aged $30 every Thursday. (4) A Ham and Eggs mass meeting at Oakland, Calif., taken a few days before the State election defeating the plan. Proponents don't accept these defeats and already are planning to continue the fight.

Security for America's Senior Citizens

By Mary Hornaday

For 250 years most American families measured their security and prosperity in terms of things they could make and do for themselves. This was the ideal that conquered the wilderness at Jamestown and Massachusetts Bay. It was carried westward by pioneers in covered wagons.

Then toward the close of the last century, the free land and resources were all used up. In hardly more than a generation, Americans ceased to be predominantly a nation of country people. Instead of making a living, they found they had to buy it.

As the Nation shifted from a land economy to a money economy, the work of young people and "old folks" no longer had the same value in helping a family make a living. Children and old people who formerly earned their place at the family table could no longer do so. Families grew smaller; sons and daughters on which old people could lean became fewer and fewer.

So it was decided the "old folks," too, needed money to maintain the dignity and independence they had when they could earn their share of the family upkeep.

Starting with Montana in 1923, many states took steps to provide some security for their old people who probably would not earn again. By 1935, 28 states had laws for "pensions" or assistance to the needy aged. Most of the allowances were small and irregular, but they encouraged the elderly to stay in their homes or keep their self-respect when they shared the homes of others.

The 1935 Law

When the depression came, state and local aid became more irregular, the need greater. So in 1935 the Federal Social Security Law was passed. This act established two distinct systems of support for the aged. It provided Federal grants-in-aid to enable states to broaden and extend their aid to needy persons over 65 years of age. It also set up a system of Federal old-age insurance, under which many millions of workers will be able, after Jan. 1, 1940, to qualify for monthly benefits when they are 65 or over.

These two systems should not be confused. For old-age assistance, Federal, state and local funds are used to help people who are old and in need. The Federal Government contributes one-half of whatever the state pays to each person, up to a combined total of $30 a month ($40 a month after Jan. 1, 1940). Old age assistance grants today range from $6 a month in Arkansas to $32.43 in California.

Old age insurance, on the other hand, is designed to prevent future need among a large share of the Nation's workers. The kind and amount of benefit payments to which a worker or his survivors are entitled depend upon the wages he received which have been counted toward these benefits.

Liberal Plans

A revision in the benefit formula voted by the last session of Congress changed the emphasis of the old-age insurance program from systematic savings for old age to a minimum subsistence income for the retired worker and his dependents and for certain of his survivors. Formerly benefits were to be related only to earnings. Now a worker's family responsibilities are taken into consideration as well.

Many old people are dissatisfied with what the Government has done for them. It was their insistence for more generous aid that led to amendment of the Federal Law before it had really been tried.

But still many "old folks" are not satisfied. They have thought up many plans of their own and taken them to Federal and State capitals with pleas for their adoption. Most flourishing advocates of more liberal pensions are the Townsendites, followers of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, retired California physician, who has linked pensions with a proposed national recovery plan. By means of a tax paid on all transactions, Dr. Townsend claims his plan would eventually furnish all persons over 60 with $200 a month. Last June, the Townsend plan was defeated by the House of Representatives, on its first legislative test, by a vote of 302 to 97, leaving its advocates to move their operations back to the Congressional districts in preparation for the 1940 elections.

Finance Trouble

Meanwhile, California and Ohio voted this week on proposed state old-age pension plans, designed by their promoters to usher in a new era of happiness for all. The California plan went far beyond a mere pension program and included money "reform" and other revolutionary changes. The American Association for Social Security, prime movers in the enactment of a Federal law, said that the "ham and eggs" plan in California and the Bigelow constitutional amendments in Ohio would jeopardize the future of old-age protection in those two states if passed. They drew this conclusion not only from analyses of the two plans, but from experience in other states where somewhat similar pension programs have been experimented with. About four months ago Texas enacted a heavy-paying program in partial fulfillment of promises made by Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel before his election, but thus far the problem of providing funds for it has been ignored.

In the one state where open-handedness in pensions has made the greatest inroads—Colorado—the aged have not only never received the $45 a month promised, but the taxation features of the program have had serious disruptive effects on state and local finances.

"Old folks" in America are searching hard nowadays for that gleam of security and independence that lured their forefathers to the New World. Whether they will find their goal in government aid without breaking the national treasury remains to be seen.

After 'Ham and Eggs'—What?

Two great American states again this week voted down pension plans which go far beyond levels that experts believe the down-trodden taxpayer can afford, and venture besides in fields of social and monetary experimentation. In Ohio it was the Bigelow Plan, a $50-after-60 proposal based on a whopping land and income tax. In California it was the Ham and Eggs Plan, a $30-every-Thursday payment in stamp scrip, coupled with a revolutionary state bank, a 3 per cent gross income tax, and an administrator-to-be bank, a 3 per cent gross income tax, and an administrator-to-be endowed with sweeping powers.

More Plans?

Nobody believes that these two rejections will end the outcropping of plans which to most of their critics are "crackpot." The Ham-and-Eggs Plan was rejected last year; now it has been beaten again; but the single tax proposal was on the ballot in California for the better part of a generation—from 1911 to 1938—and required an organized opposition effort to defeat it nearly every time. So now California, and many another state, look forward to bitter and costly campaigns against this scheme or that until the sound progress of economic reform and prosperity shall once more have come within hailing distance of human needs.

Objection

The objections to the Ohio and California plans were manifold, but the simplest is economic. To pay $50 a month to every person in Ohio over 60 would, according to state tax officials, have cost $310,000,000 a year. Proponents, of course, advanced a much lower figure. But the official estimate could not be ignored, and it is about double what the State of Ohio is spending for all purposes at present. Thus, however attractive the objective, it seemed to most voters—the outcome would indicate—that the State simply couldn't raise the wind.

California

In California, some critics figured that the $30-every-Thursday would cost $1,560,000,000 a year—assuming that you couldn't make something out of nothing and that the stamp scrip ultimately would cost somebody their face value. Proponents would divide the above figure in half, and also claim that the money would be paid—in effect—out of the wind produced by the velocity of new business. However, $30 every week to everybody in California over 50, who qualified, is obviously a whopping bill and so the common man, when he sat down to think it over, probably concluded that the State just couldn't afford it.

Beneath the Ohio and California Plans is a broad streak of "monetary reform." The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, father of the Ohio proposal, is attached to "managed currency" projects, and several of the Ham and Eggs leaders in California have long labored to increase the circulating medium and "break the power of the banks."

Other Schemes

Thus these pension plans are the latter-day heirs of the free-silver and populist movements of the late nineteenth century, with touches of Henry George and Major Douglas of Social Credit fame and the technocrats and most of the other monetary reformers of a parlous time. Nowadays, however, their political power is mobilized under the banner of the radio. Whereas Henry George could only get to his audience slowly and through the printed word, without arousing them all at the same time under a banner and a political program, today's money reformist leaders reach for a microphone and their appeal is multiplied many fold.

A Bryan Needed?

In short, it might almost be said that what this branch of the pension or money-reform movement needs is, say, a Bryan to take action through today's mechanized method of mass mobilization. So far, leaders of these movements in most states may accurately be described as pedestrian in their appeal—and yet they have gone far with the voters.

On the other hand, social security through what experts take to be the sound and workable framework of the State and Federal systems is making steady progress. Perhaps it is a race between this progress as it reflects general economic conditions, and the advent of a man on horseback with a microphone.

Erwin D. Canham

Growth in Aid

Since 1923 the states have really become serious in providing for their aged. The expansion of old-age assistance since that time is shown in the following table.

	No. of laws	Number aided	Average Monthly benefit
1923	2	518	$7.93
1924	2	723	12.41
1925	4	817	14.86
1926	5	1,165	16.46
1927	7	1,250	15.37
1928	7	1,500	16.42
1930	13	10,650	16.73
1931	18	76,600	19.01
1932	18	102,900	20.78
1933	29	115,550	19.25
1934	30	235,300	14.53
1935	41	408,500	15.57
1936	42	1,103,800	15.73
1937	50	1,579,900	18.86
1938	51,	1,783,400	19.30

State Old-Age Aid

As explained by our guest speaker, Federal, state and local funds are combined in America's old-age assistance program. The monthly amount per recipient in each state varies. Here are the latest figures for July, 1939, for such aid in the 48 states and the District of Columbia:

Ala.	$9.43	Mont.	17.85
Ariz.	26.39	Nebr.	20.71
Ark.	6.00	Nev.	26.55
Calif.	32.43	N. H.	23.51
Colo.	32.21	N. J.	19.62
Conn.	26.79	N. M.	11.85
Dela.	10.96	N. Y.	23.70
D. C.	24.83	N. C.	9.93
Fla.	13.14	N. D.	17.71
Ga.	8.12	Ohio	22.61
Idaho	21.47	Okla.	17.66
Ill.	19.36	Ore.	21.39
Ind.	17.25	Penn.	21.31
Iowa	19.95	R. I.	19.03
Kan.	17.52	S. C.	8.13
Ky.	8.66	S. D.	17.46
La.	10.58	Tenn.	10.13
Maine	20.56	Texas	14.15
Md.	17.36	Utah	20.84
Mass.	23.24	Vt.	15.13
Mich.	16.46	Va.	9.61
Minn.	20.71	Wash.	22.11
Miss.	7.37	W. Va.	13.25
Mo.	18.65	Wis.	21.27
		Wyo.	23.10

Read On—

Who Pays the Pensions?—By Farnsworth Crowder in Survey Graphic, July, 1938. Critical study of Colorado's "little Townsend plan" in action.

Old People: A Rising National Problem—By Roy Helton in Harpers Magazine of October, 1939.
Suggestion that aging seek happiness and satisfaction in social and self-help societies instead of promoting untried economic experiments.

Merchandising Miracles—By Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner in The Saturday Evening Post for Sept. 16, 1939.
Breezy discussion of Sheridan Downey and the pension business.

Security for the Aged—Group of articles in The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science for March, 1939.
Volume devoted to "Appraising the Social Security Program" contains specific articles on old-age assistance, insurance against old-age dependency, and America's provisions for old-age security.

"Ham and Eggs" in California—By John B. Canterbury in The Nation, Oct. 22, 1939.
Historical and critical approach to California's latest pension scheme.

More Security for Old Age—A Twentieth Century Fund report by its Committee on Old-Age Security, 1937.
An exhaustive and scholarly study of the problem of old-age security, including a program for action.

German Air Supremacy Rated Lower by Expert

NEW YORK (AP)—T. P. Wright, vice-president in charge of engineering of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, advances a threefold reason for the failure of Germany to launch mass air attacks against its enemies in the European war.

In a radio address, Mr. Wright, who designed several speed planes which won the Pulitzer and Schneider cup races, said Great Britain and France had reduced sharply Germany's superiority in the air.

"Authorities have stated," he said, "that unless a three-to-one superiority exists in any offensive action, the cost of reaching an objective will be prohibitively great.

"Such three-to-one superiority in the air did exist for Germany in 1938. At present, although Germany has more airplanes than have England and France combined, nevertheless the disparity has been largely eliminated.

"In so far as current rate of production is concerned, they are probably about on a par; and it should be remembered that shortly after the start of any active air warfare, rate of production will become all-important.

"When the forces of the Allies are further augmented by deliveries from the airplane industry of this country, a superiority in air power can be expected of them."

Other reasons Mr. Wright advanced for the placidity of the "air war" to date were the realization by the belligerents that bombing of civilians "actually strengthens the will to resist," and the development of highly efficient anti-aircraft guns.

"Here," he said, "the relative strength of France and England is now such as to make Germany pause before sending out bombing squadrons."

French Best Now

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Censored news dispatches and private reports from the western front tend to show that any margin of air superiority by one side or the other in the European war so far is small.

If an advantage does exist—and in wartime, advantages often prove to be temporary—apparently it rests with the French air force.

Before the start of the war England laid claim to the fastest "service" pursuits. Germany announced new speed records with racing planes and repeatedly inferred it had built up a numerical warplane superiority.

Equipped with American-made pursuits, French pilots since Sept. have established a spectacular record against Germans flying the highly publicized Messerschmidt fighters.

The planes the French are using are outclassed by one production type and two experimental types of pursuits ordered by the United States Army Air Corps.

The American Curtiss planes shipped to France have a maximum speed of 323 miles an hour. Reliable reports received here indicate the Messerschmidts are not much more than 20 miles an hour faster. The speed margin in actual combat has been erased by the whip-like maneuverability of the American planes. Contributing to the French air victories are at least two other factors—the ease of control built into the planes and the superior experience of the French pilots.

Most of the French air officers above the rank of Captain flew in the World War, and built up a wealth of experience meantime for the war of 1939. In many instances German pilots downed in combat, especially in the touch-and-go "raids" on the British Isles, have been youngsters barely turned 20.

Whether Germany actually has equipped its fighting squadrons with pursuits too fast and too lacking in maneuverability for fighting is a question which has bobbed up in American aviation circles since the war started.

Descriptions of air battles indicate the Messerschmidts overshoot their mark and fall prey to attack by planes which, though not quite so fast, can loop and roll into good firing positions more quickly.

Like racing planes commonly seen at American air meets, the German fighters so far introduced in the war have clipped wings for added speed.

Ordering Planes

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—A single order for about 800 speedy training planes was being negotiated today by Great Britain and North American Aviation Corporation of Inglewood, Calif.

It was understood the Company, which received an order for 400 of the same type before the war started, intends to double its plant capacity.

Either Britain or France, or both, also are considering buying a large number of four-motored bombers, of exceptional range and striking power, from the Boeing Airplane Company of Seattle.

Meanwhile, a delivery problem has been presented to the State Department by agents of belligerents because of prohibitions in the revised Neutrality Act against either pilots from belligerent countries or American pilots flying the machines out of the country. Congress almost made mandatory shipment of the material by ocean vessels.

New U. S. Warships Called 'Top-Heavy'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy disclosed Nov. 10 that overweight designing had lessened the stability of some of its new destroyers but said that "fully adequate" measures to correct the defects already had been taken.

As a result of these corrective measures, Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, wrote Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, "it can be stated without reservation that these destroyers will be superior to the earlier types and that they will give years of valuable peactime service and greater reliability and effectiveness in time of war."

Mr. Edison wrote the Michigan Senator after he had sent him an editorial from the Grand Rapids, Mich., Herald, referring to reports that the destroyers were so top-heavy that fuel oil could not be used out of their holds less the ships fall over.

The editorial covered also reports that new 10,000-ton cruisers, built under the recent authorization by Congress, "'shimmied" so violently that they cracked their stern posts and had to be rebuilt.

Town Hallers Agree War Is No Job Maker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 — Although unemployment might be lessened to some extent by the European war, it offers only a temporary and unsatisfactory solution of the problem of the jobless in the United States, according to speakers representing government, business and education at "America's Town Meeting of the Air," here last night.

John Carmody, Federal Works Agency Administrator; Mark Jones, consulting economist and President of the Akron Belting Company, and Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, of New York University, debated the subject, "How Will the War Situation Affect Unemployment?" Beyond agreement on the one point of the ephemeral stimulation of employment by the European war, they voiced varying ideas on how unemployment should be eliminated, Mr. Carmody holding that spending by foreign nations would not give employment to more than 500,000 men.

"Much of our economic distress during the last 10 years is attributable to the dislocations arising from the last great war," he said. "If history repeats its usual story, we shall find that today's war will actually add in the long run to the number of unemployed and will increase the urgency of our unemployment problem . . .

Where Industry Fails

"Public works and public services have to be used to help fill the gap that can't be filled by sound private investment. We have great opportunities for the employment of men and labor on useful public work. I want to say that democracy here cannot be based on fine phrases, it must be based on the conviction that democracy is best because it works—it provides jobs, income and security."

"It is our business as a nation to see that it does work. We cannot afford to neglect the challenge. The means lie at hand—the stimulation of business, the expansion of useful public work, the creation of a wide base of purchasing power through programs of work and security. This is the new frontier we need to create in order to assure once more the traditional right to work, the right to a decent living, and the continuation of our democratic system."

Mr. Jones voiced the view that war on a vast scale "should make for less unemployment in the United States for the time being."

"We ought to notice," he continued, however, "that the war situation makes it possible to start a prairie fire of inflation right here in the United States which in a few flashes could burn up the nation and guarantee permanent unemployment for all of us. The explosive possibilities in labor profiteering are greater than in any other kind of profiteering. Labor costs are a major factor in total costs.

Playing With Fire

"Press reports from San Francisco, Detroit and New York already chronicle questionable unemployment and imply a reckless willingness to play with fire that may not stop with those who strike the matches. Whether it is realized or not, every increase in costs forced by labor dictators under the conditions that prevail today may be a blow at every person who has a job, a savings account, a home or an annuity."

Professor Fairchild asserted the war may be expected to increase business activity and bring about a reduction in the labor surplus.

"Whether this would be sufficient to wipe out unemployment time alone can tell," he said, "but we may be virtually certain that this alleviation would also be purely temporary, and that the signing of the peace would be followed by another slump which would leave the volume of unemployed at least as large as before the war. Any hope that a world war, no matter how wide its scope, offers any permanent solution of the unemployment problem is a vain illusion."

Pope Links War To 'Cult of Force'

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope Pius XII told Nicola Abele Leger, new Haitian Minister to the Holy See, that peace will be restored to the world only if heads of government renounce the "cult of force."

The Pope delivered a brief address in French when the Minister presented his credentials.

'School-Drive-Slow' Originator Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Miss Emma Selle, Jacksonville music teacher, was honored in Milwaukee, Wis., recently on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the "School-Drive-Slow" sign which she originated while teaching school in Milwaukee in 1914.

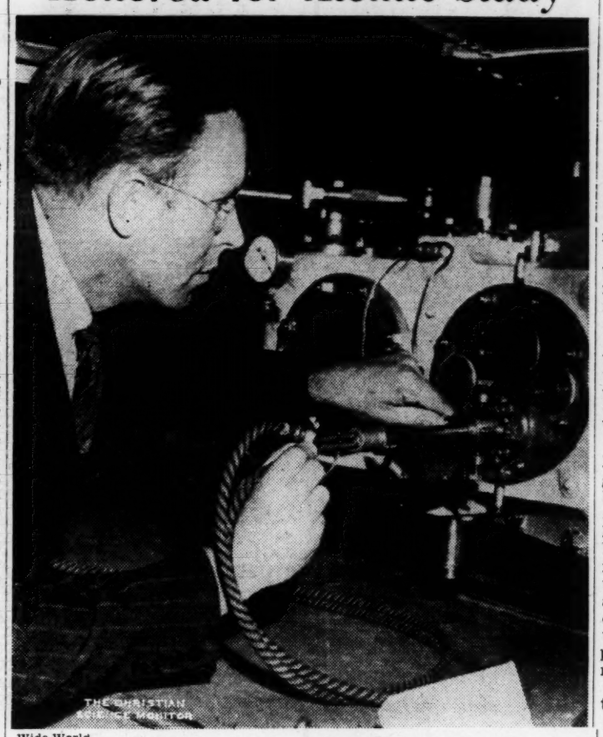
Miss Selle conceived the idea for the sign after a boy had been killed by a truck near the school where she taught.

For the celebration of the anniversary, Miss Selle was in the receiving line in the Milwaukee Public Museum where the original "School—Drive Slow" sign is preserved. Among those attending the reception were Dr. and Mrs. Rudolph B. Hoermann, parents of the boy fatally injured in the accident 25 years ago.

Japan Launches Warship

YOKOSUKA, Japan (AP)—The destroyer Tokitsukaze was launched Nov. 10, but details of construction and armament were not announced.

Honored for Atomic Study



Wide World

Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence

This distinguished member of the University of California faculty has just received the Nobel prize for physics for 1939, awarded by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Sweden.

California Savant Receives 1939 Nobel Prize in Physics

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10 (AP)—The 1939 Nobel prize for physics was awarded last night by the Royal Academy of Sciences to Prof. Ernest Orlando Lawrence of Berkeley, Calif., and the 1939 prize for chemistry went to Prof. Leopold Ruzicka of Zurich and Adolph Butenandt, Berlin natural scientist. The 1938 chemistry prize went to Dr. Richard Kuhn, of Heidelberg.

Professor Lawrence, noted for research on the structure of atoms and similar studies, was given the prize for invention and development of the cyclotron and results obtained with it, especially in artificially radioactive elements. He is on the faculty of the University of California.

Professor Ruzicka and Dr. Butenandt are professors of organic chemistry.

Dr. Butenandt and Dr. Kuhn may be unable to accept the prizes, since German law forbids German citizens from accepting a Nobel prize. The law grew out of award of the Nobel prize for 1935 to Karl Ossietzsky, an opponent of the Nazi regime.

Value of the Nobel prizes varies from year to year according to earnings of the fund bequeathed to trustees by Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite. The prizes generally run between $30,000 and $40,000. Dr. Gehart Domagk's prize this year for research in infection was 149,000 Swedish crowns ($35,462). Mrs. Pearl Buck, winner of the 1938 prize for literature, received an amount equal to $37,975 in United States money.

The Swedish Academy also awarded the 1939 Nobel prize for literature to Frans Eemil Sillanpaa, Finnish author. His best known work is "Silja," a study of a young peasant woman. His novels have been laid in the west of Finland and deal with peasant life.

Bigger Cyclotron

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 10 (AP)—Prof. Ernest Orlando Lawrence, University of California natural scientist refused to get excited about winning the 1939 Nobel Prize for physics but expressed the hope it might advance the work of the cyclotron in the field of atom-smashing.

"I am naturally pleased and honored," Dr. Lawrence said, "especially for the increased opportunity this will make possible.

"It goes without saying that it is the laboratory that is honored. I share this honor with my coworkers, past and present. I know that in this case not only is the prize a great honor but also I am sure it will accomplish one of its real purposes—that of encouraging fundamental scientific research.

"In fact at this time we are busy with plans to attack a new frontier of nature—the region of energies within the atom above 100,000,000 volts. This signal recognition will certainly be a great encouragement and help."

He said he would be too busy with plans for the new cyclotron to go to Stockholm to receive the award in person.

Dr. Lawrence's atom-shattering device, the most powerful thus far built, utilizes the principle of repeated low-voltage application to give speed and energy to the "bullets" which split up the tiny particles of matter.

The conceived the idea in 1929 and built a small working model the next year. Subsequently he and his associates constructed a 75-ton instrument. That machine put out the first appreciable quantities of radioactive sodium, phosphorus, iron and other elements with which a widening group of medical researchers have been experimenting.

In 1937 he was awarded the Comstock prize of the National Academy of Science, highest scientific honor of the kind in this country.

Professor Lawrence was represented as believing the added recognition of the cyclotron and its achievements would give great impetus toward financial support for the construction of the much larger machine he is planning.

The largest instrument of its kind thus far is the 225-ton "medical cyclotron" built at the University of California by Dr. Lawrence and his associates. It cost about $80,000.

His new machine would cost about $750,000 and would weigh up to 2,000 tons. It would be capable of producing power equal to cosmic rays, the examinations which constantly bombard the upper atmosphere of the earth and exert influences even beneath its surface.

South Africans Riding In 302,000 Motorcars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—South Africa is fast becoming motorized. At the end of 1938 the Union possessed a total of 302,000 motorcars, 48,000 commercial vehicles, and 25,000 motorcycles.

Last year the Union imported 155,215,000 gallons of gasoline, valued at £2,182,000, and 8,941,000 gallons of lubricating oils, valued at £663,400.

U. S. Neighbors Place Highest In Horse Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 — That Latin America is producing some of the best military riders in the world was the consensus of horsemen here today following the capture by Capt. Ramiro Palafox, of the Mexican Army, of the International Military Challenge Trophy for the second year in succession at the National Horse Show here last night. This victory followed the winning by the Chilean Army team of the low-score jumping trophy Wednesday night, when it was placed first over both the United States and Mexico.

Captain Palafox, riding "Aquila Blanca," an American-bred gray gelding, put up one of the most brilliant riding performances seen at the show this year. Opposing him were more than 30 riders who brought out practically all the mounts of the three international teams competing in the show and a few entries from other branches of the service. Captain Palafox was the only rider to give a faultless performance over the special international course.

The Mexican rider captured this trophy a year ago riding the bay gelding "Azteca," and he tried again last night with this, his favorite mount, to repeat last year's performance, but "Azteca" was off form and was able to clear only the first obstacle. He then brought out "Aquila Blanca," which put up a brilliant performance that brought cheers from 10,000 persons who witnessed it.

Share in Second Awards

Mexico and Chile shared in the lesser awards, second ribbons going to the Mexican Army's brown gelding "Jarocho," jumped by Capt. Misael Ponce; the Mexican Army's chestnut gelding "Diablo," ridden by Capt. Humberto Mariles; the Chilean Army's bay mare "Chilena," jumped by Maj. Eduardo Yanez, and the Chilean Army's chestnut gelding "Colo Colo," jumped by Major Yanez. The bay gelding "Dan," owned by Lieut John W. Morris, U. S. Army, and the gray mare "Andina," of the Chilean Army team, tied for third.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Victor Weil, of Elberon, N. J., continued their impressive showing of good horses and took a position as a leading ribbon winner at this show which seems unassailable. They gained their eleventh blue yesterday when they captured the $750 championship for three-gaited saddle horses over 15.2 hands with "Moreland's Maid," developed by Robert Moreland, of Lexington, Ky., and ridden by Frank Connor, superintendent of Mr. and Mrs. Weil's stables.

Reserve went to "Flashing American," owned by Mrs. Samuel Schiffer's Kilkare Farm, also of Elberon, N. J., and shown by Arno Funger.

Chief interest in the show centers, however, in the hunter division and reached a crescendo yesterday when "Holystone," owned by Crispin Oglebay, of Gates Mill, Ohio, was placed first over "Hexameter," owned by Alvin Untermyer, for the Henry H. Dickson Memorial Challenge Trophy. First presented in 1932 by Arrigo Righi for green or qualified hunters jumped by amateurs.

Old Rivals Meet

Both of these jumpers had previously won in classes which qualified them for the championship contests and each having defeated the other twice. "Holystone" was jumped by Miss Muriel Cleland, and "Hexameter" by Miss Patricia Bolling, both of whom are among the first women riders, and both horses and riders had a host of supporters when they came in the ring. Performance counted 60 per cent and confirmation 40 per cent. It was upon this latter point that "Holystone" won the blue rosette.

Another closely contested case was that of the junior five-gaited saddle horse championship, which was won by "Ella Wee," a little bay mare owned by R. W. Baker, of Greensboro, N. C., and ridden by Miles Wright. "Ebony Dream," a black mare owned by Sheidon M. Stewart, of Montclair, N. J., and ridden by Ray Cowdin, was placed second and reserve.

9 Indicted by Jury In Building Probe

CLEVELAND, Ohio. Nov. 10 (AP)—The Federal Grand Jury today indicted nine individuals, including several labor leaders, three corporations, and an association as a part of the Department of Justice's campaign against alleged restraints of trade in the building industry.

They were charged with conspiring to restrain interstate trade through monopoly of the glazing industry in Cleveland.

One of those indicted, Don A. Campbell, Business Agent of a local Painters, Decorators, Paper Hangers and Glaziers Union, is now serving time in an Ohio Penitentiary for extortion.

Mayor to Resign In Political Swap

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—E. H. Crump had himself elected Mayor of Memphis Nov. 9 so a friend could have the job.

The political chieftain of Shelby County walked right in without opposition but he will hold his $10,000-a-year post only about five minutes after he takes office Jan 1. Then he will resign, the Crump-controlled City Commission will elect Representative Walter Chandler to the vacancy and one of the strangest of political transactions will be complete.

The Crump organization selected Mr. Chandler for the Mayor's chair months ago but when the time came to qualify the neutrality fight was on in Congress and the City Charter barred him as a candidate while he was still a representative.

Mr. Crump was insistent that Mr. Chandler remain in Congress to support President Roosevelt's neutrality program so he entered the race, announcing he would merely hold the office until Mr. Chandler could claim it.

Civics Laboratory To Open Nov. 29 In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The "laboratory" of the North Carolina Institute of Government, located in Chapel Hill, will be formally opened Nov. 29, with Speaker William Bankhead of the National House of Representatives as guest speaker. Hundreds of representatives of agencies of the Federal, State, County and Municipal governments will take part, Albert Coates, Institute Director, has announced. The program, he said, is now complete in all its details.

The new "laboratory" building is not a place where scientific experiments are carried on with material things, but where government is continuously under the glass of study and constructive criticism, and where corrective and remedial measures are considered by experts, together with those actually engaged in the administration of government in its various aspects.

"Speaker Bankhead's acceptance of this invittaion," Dr. Coates said, "is an evidence of the national significance of this governmental movement originating in North Carolina and developing out of the life and experience of State and local officials."

These joint meetings of City Councilmen, City Commissioners, and Federal Congressmen were instituted by the Institute of Government on a State-wide scale in 1933, to interpret the laws passed by Congress and the North Carolina General Assembly, and to bring together City, County, State, and Federal legislators for systematic discussion of their interlocking, overlapping, and conflicting problems.

Methodists Form Southern Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, S. C.—Organization of the Upper South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was completed here last week in accordance with the unification plans of the denomination.

The conference read and adopted standing rules in the Upper conference, with the annual meeting and four quarterly meetings. Delegates to the annual conferences will be elected annually by the quarterly conferences.

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Aid of U. S. Is Sought In Drafting Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The International Industrial Relations Institute through its Associate Director, Miss Mary Van Kleeck, is out today for immediate Anglo-French-American undertaking to initiate and plan peace "to prevent the suffering which war will impose upon all the peoples of the world."

Miss Van Kleeck, who is also Director of the Department of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, urged this action at a social work forum here last night with a plea to President Roosevelt to join with Great Britain and France in answering Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold's call for peace.

The United States can best defend its peace through international co-operation, Miss Van Kleeck held, urging that the tri-power response be "a proposal in keeping with the ideals and methods of democracy," and that as its first proposition, Great Britain and France, as belligerents, invite Germany to join in a truce. Corollary to this, she continued, should be an invitation to the United States, the Soviet Union, Italy, and Japan to co-operate in a three-year armistice to permit disarmament "except for an internationally administered police force on land and sea."

"Meanwhile," she proposes, "the status quo in political organization as of the date of the truce would be assumed, except that the independence of Czechoslovakia would be restored through termination by Germany of its protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia."

The convening of a World Congress on Livelihood and Resources should follow the armistice, Miss Van Kleek urges, suggesting that it be constituted of a conference of workers in industry and agriculture and a conference of races and nationalities, serving as two houses of parliament, and a council of natural science, technology and the professions, as an advisory body.

King Leopold could appropriately summon the latter, she held, since he "two years ago proposed a world research body independent of political involvements, to bring to bear the resources of science upon world problems."

President Roosevelt might well summon the world congress, Miss Van Kleeck continued, in a call based upon article 13 of the League of Nations covenant. This commits League members to "endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organization; undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control . . .; make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League."

Japan Is Thought Planning To Make Peace Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Under cover of the European war, a fluid situation has been developing in the Far East which may produce a shift of alliances in almost any direction, according to an analysis by T. A. Bisson, Far Eastern expert for the Foreign Policy Association.

In the latest pamphlet report of the Association, Mr. Bisson describes Japan as finding itself in a "thoroughly disadvantageous situation" at the outbreak of the European war. A long series of cumulative reverses, he said, were capped by five major setbacks in the ten weeks preceding and immediately following the German advance on Poland. These were as follows:

The action of the United States in denouncing its 1911 trade treaty with Japan and opening the way to possible trade sanctions; the collapse of the Japanese Army extremists' campaign against British interests in China for a number of reasons; a grave defeat of the Japanese Kwangtung Army in Outer Mongolia late in August; the crushing of the Army extremists' hope of alliance with Germany against Russia by the sudden German-Soviet rapprochement; and finally the impressive Chinese victory at Changsha which broke a Japanese advance and turned it into a sanguinary retreat.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Bisson sees "the supreme diplomatic opportunity presented to Japan by the European war" as an effort by the new "appeasement cabinet" at Tokyo to offer concessions to the British and French. He notes several signs that Britain and France, preoccupied by war in Europe and by the concern at Russia's growing aid to China, may be maneuvering to come to terms with Japan and try to persuade China to acquiesce. He calls this the possibility of a "Far Eastern Munich," and suggests that it presents to Japan a way out of its difficulties by accomplishing with British aid what its Army has been unable to accomplish with force.

Army Lays Mines On Both Coasts

FORTRESS MONROE, Va.—The Army is laying "nest eggs" up and down the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. They are submarine mines, put away for the possible rainy day of attempted invasion by a foreign fleet. Each contains 200 pounds of TNT and can be fired electrically from an observation point miles away.

The mines are harmless for any American or neutral ship, even if it struck them directly, since they do not explode on impact as do mines used by the Navy.

But the network, officials contend, would be fatal for any enemy battleship or submarine attempting to invade a harbor or the channels into coastal waterways.

Each mine in strings of 19 mines each, placed at strategic points in harbor entrances, is wired directly to a shore control point through an electric cable. The mines are attached to anchors 100 feet apart and lie about 30 feet below the surface.

The mine defense crew of any harbor knows the exact location of every row of "eggs" and can check just as precisely the position of a ship as it moves toward any row.

By triangulation, which is simply observing from three points and plotting the intersecting lines, the course of the ship can be traced. Officers say they can forecast within a few seconds when the ship will pass over a certain mine.

Then a button is pushed to fire the mine. Since a battleship is from 90 to 100 feet wide and extends about 30 feet below the surface, the 200 pounds of TNT going off next to its hull would cave it in like an eggshell.

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Some of the Sights in the Southern Republic

Top—The famous Viga Canal from Mexico City to Ochimilco. Lower left—The new National Theater in Mexico City. Lower right—Statue of George Washington in Mexico City.

Mexico Forecasts Its Biggest Winter Season

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalk

MEXICO, D. F. — Mexico is preparing for its biggest winter travel season, having just concluded the most successful summer season yet experienced. Closing of European playgrounds by the war is expected to divert sun-seekers here in large numbers and all hotels and tourist organizations are well prepared to receive them.

An added inducement is found in the fact that the season from mid-October through February is the finest of the Mexican year. The six months' rains have ended, the countryside is covered with flowers and foliage, and the air crisp and clear. The climate at this time may best be likened to "football weather" in its briskness filled with sunshine. The dry season does not become uncomfortable until the beginning of March so that four months are ideal for visiting this land which offers a wide variety of diversions and scenes.

The one "must" spot to visit during this season is Acapulco, a semi-tropical port on the Pacific. It has one of the most beautiful bays in the world, its beaches are fringed with palm trees and the coastline flanked by purple mountains. Acapulco is one of the oldest ports in Mexico, having once been the point of entry for the great China trade.

The village is a heterogeneous collection of ancient and modern buildings but several fine new hotels have been built and the winter homes of the fashiinable are beginning to appear along the cliff sides. The greatest attraction of the place is the primitive natural beauty and the indolent manana spirit which rules there. Swimming and sailing are favorite sports and the deep sea fishing is becoming famous because of the many fine catches made in these waters.

* * *

Acapulco may be reached in 10 hours by motor from Mexico City, by way of Cuernavaca and Taxco. The highway is being constantly improved by the Mexican Government and at this time of the year is at its best. It may also be reached by plane from Mexico City in 90 minutes. New York to San Francisco boats, passing through the Panama Canal also stop there, permitting passengers a few hours ashore.

A route of particular scenic beauty which was opened to motor traffic during the past year is that from Mexico City to Morelia, Lake Patzcuaro and Uruapan, all in the State of Michoacan. Morelia is one of the finest colonial cities in the Republic, from the standpoint of architecture and charm, and requires about five hours to reach over a highway with magnificent mountain scenery. A hour beyond Morelia lies Lake Patzcuaro, a vast mountain lake dotted with seven islands. It is the center of the Tarascan Indian civilization and of interest both for the scenic splendor of lake and mountains and for the picturesque costumes and customs of the Tarascans. Three hours beyond by motor is the city of Uruapan, center of the finest lacquer work in the Republic. Uruapan is more tropical than either Patzcuaro or Morelia and is famous for its flowers, orchards and waterfalls. In all three places new hotels have been built.

Another tropical wonderland is found in the trip from Mexico City toward the Atlantic coast which includes the towns of Orizaba, Jalapa and Fortin. They may be reached by motor in five hours and are of primary interest to the lovers of gardens and flowers. Here may be seen great sugar and coffee plantations, orchids of innumerable varieties hanging from the trees and gardenias and camellias growing in such abundance that they are sold by the dozen rather than the single bloom.

* * *

Three chief centers of interest lie remote from the capital and should be visited if time is ample. They are Yucatan, on the Gulf of Mexico; Tehuantepec on the Isthmus of the same name which stretches between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, and Oaxaca City, which is inland in the State of Oaxaca. Yucatan and Oaxaca offer fascinating archaeological excursions as the former is the center of the great Mayan civilization found at Chichen Itza and Uxmal and the latter of the Zapotec-Mextec civilizations built about Monte Alban and Mitla. Tehuantepec is famed as a spot of "eternal fiestas" and as the home of the most beautiful women in Mexico. A matriarchal society rules there and the loveliness of the women, who wear the most elaborate costumes of any Indians in Mexico, is a matter of national pride.

Yucatan and Tehuantepec are best reached by plane and excellent service is available to both spots. Oaxaca City may be reached in an hour and a half by plane or in a 16-hour trip by train. None of these spots are available by motor.

Motor is, however, the best means for reaching the majority of Mexican resorts. This can be done in three ways. Bring and drive your own car. Bring your own car and get an English-speaking driver, who is also a guide, for it. Or use the "turismos," touring cars provided either by travel agencies or regular lines, which will take you anywhere for reasonable costs.

Hotel rates vary in Mexico City between 8 and 16 pesos per day ($1.50 to $3) on the European plan. Hotels outside the capital are all run on the American plan, with American food provided, at the same rate as the Mexico City hotels which do not include meals. The peso is currently quoted at five to the dollar so that living and buying, on any scale, is cheap in comparison with prices in the United States. Wardrobes should include medium weight woolens for the capital and cotton or linen sports clothes for the tropics.

Sea Neutrality: Rigid or Easy?

(Continued from Page 1)

number of the seamen beached by the Neutrality Law.

3. Without much hope of major alleviation by this method, the employment of some ships by the U. S. Government to transport strategic materials which it has purchased for stock piling, or obtaining the rubber and tin acquired from Britain in barter deals.

Extent of Cargoes Minimized

The President held out little prospect of using many ships either to fetch these cargoes, or to run on lanes outside the war zone. He said transfer of the ships to other services was a "beautiful thought," but there simply was not enough cargo or passengers to support many of them in that way.

However, all this emphasis on aid to seamen and other uses for the ships rather strengthened the view that the President was seeking for "ways out" from the transfer dilemma.

External evidence supported this view. Yesterday one of the President's most trusted congressional lieutenants conferred with him, and in the legislator's own words "gave him the works" in opposition to the transfer. The President was told that Congress, with virtual unanimity, would oppose the transfer and regard it as a breach of faith. The leader left the White House feeling moderately confident that the President would finally block the transfer.

Some Signs of Yielding

But at today's press conference, the President showed himself still in indecisive and contradictory mood. Much that he said seemed to recognize the opposition; but of his concrete statements, most were on the side of the transfer; its legality, the fact that the President is bound by the law and might not feel himself able to block the transfer, etc.

While most Washington observers believe the President will ultimately decide against the transfer, he is obviously approaching that point with extreme reluctance, and is not yet willing to take the plunge. Today's remarks may be part of the painful retreat, which doubtless will be accomplished by easy stages.

Meantime, the Maritime Commission has published the list of vessels approved for transfer to foreign ownership and/or registry from Oct. 26, 1938, to date. There were 106 such transfers. The most recent was transfer of the President Madison of the American Mail Line, a 14,187-ton vessel, to Philippine ownership and registry. Fourteen vessels of the Moore-McCormack Lines, of 5,000 tons and under, were sold and transferred to Brazil on Oct. 26. Also in October, 1939, the Grace Line transferred two small vessels to Panamanian registry, and the United Fruit Company two to Honduran registry, but without changing ownership.

Dispute Arises Over Ship Delay

NEW YORK (AP)—A dispute as to the reason for the delay in the scheduled sailing of the heavily-laden Finnish freighter Bjorneborg which has been anchored near the Statue of Liberty for five days, arose Nov. 10.

Members of the crew said they had refused to sail the 45-year-old vessel because its cargo of scrap iron would be dangerous in rough weather.

Stockard and Company, agents for the vessel, said the ship had a general cargo with "some pig iron," and added that four crew members had "run away."

The Finnish Consulate denied reports of crew trouble, but marine police said the Consulate had asked a police launch to stand by because the "Consul was transferring men to land."

The old ship rode low in the water. Its port of destination was given as Gothenburg, Sweden. It visited Baltimore before landing cargo at Jersey City.

New Navy Air Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Duval County has been selected for establishment of a naval air station, according to recent announcement of Commander Carl H. Cotter, U. S. N. "Naval Air Station" is the new designation recently ordered for all official stationery.

Appeal Issued For Idle Ships To Come West

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10 (AP)—Pacific Coast commerce needs East Coast cargo carriers made idle by the Neutrality Act, J. A. Earley, President of the Seattle Port Commission, said today in urging Westerners to act before idle American ships are transferred to foreign registry.

"If one line is allowed to transfer its tonnage to foreign registry there is grave likelihood of the American merchant marine being depleted to the extent that no additional ships can be made available to the Pacific Coast service," he wrote West Coast Chambers of Commerce and port commissioners.

"The transfer of disengaged vessels to the Pacific Coast trade also will provide much needed pay rolls for personnel who, if transfer to foreign registry becomes a practice, will find themselves without employment."

Mr. Earley said he was not taking issue with operators seeking "to transfer their ships to foreign flags in an effort to forestall tremendous financial losses," but the need "for ships to carry commerce of this coast to foreign markets has been great."

He pointed out "the Pacific Northwest Oriental Line, operated by the Maritime Commission through a managing agency, is carrying capacity cargoes with insufficient bottoms" and "thoroughly inadequate" ships.

Looking to changes the war would bring in shipping, Mr. Earley said:

"Without question, the tonnage increase from the Pacific Coast to the markets on the Pacific will be tremendously increased. To carry these goods, it will be necessary greatly to augment the present available tonnage.

"This could be made available by the transfer of bottoms, idle on the Atlantic Coast due to the Neutrality Act. But, without a concerted action on the part of the Pacific Coast, it is likely the problem confronting us will be lost sight of."

He believes immediate representations to the President, Congress, and the Maritime Commission would "assure the Pacific Coast of not only a continuance of its present foreign commerce but sufficient ships to take care of the increased tonnage unquestionably to be greatly augmented in the not distant future."

Shipping Leader Holds Shipyards Are Incompetent

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP)—The high cost of American-built ships is attributed by Commander Robert C. Lee, Executive Vice-President of the Moore-McCormack Lines, to "the incompetency of the shipyards themselves."

In an address for delivery before a sectional meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Stevens Engineering Society at Stevens Institute of Technology, Commander Lee said there existed a lack of organization and a certain amount of inertia between the departments of the usual American shipyard.

"The National Council of American Shipbuilders has said: 'Give us some ships to build and then we will get the cost down,'" Commander Lee said. "This has been done and the reverse has happened."

Commander Lee said there existed an unexplained discrepancy of excessive cost in American shipyards of $25 per deadweight ton.

Nassau to Miami Ship Service Planned

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Headquarters of the Merchants & Miners Steamship Line announced negotiation of a contract with the Bahamas authorities permitting regular freight and passenger service between Nassau and Miami, Fla.

Withdrawal of British-registered vessels from such service paved the way for the M. & M. operations expansion, officials said. It will be the second time in more than 75 years that the Line has attempted other than coastal runs.

Three sailings weekly, aboard the cargo-passenger steamer Kent, were listed in the first schedule.

Marine Union Opposes Hiring Foreign Seamen

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, on Nov. 9 accused American shipping operators of importing 1,500 Scandinavian seamen on the theory that they might be used to man American ships if the owners could transfer them to foreign registry.

Mr. Curran said he had telegraphed protests to the Department of Labor and to the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish Ministers.

Representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association, American Federation of Labor, from Maine to Virginia met to discuss a strike which has tied up harbors along the east coast.

Mills Raise Wages

DANVILLE, Va. (AP)—The Riverside and Dan River cotton mills announced Nov. 9 a wage increase of 2½ cents an hour, effective Nov. 11 for all employees not affected by the Wage-Hour Act.

The mills' management said the increase would boost the weekly pay roll from $145,000 to $154,000.

Official Says U. S. Arms Defend Americas' Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The military might of the United States is directed solely toward protecting Pan-American co-operation from Old World threats and toward strengthening this co-operation as an inspiration to the rest of humanity, according to Louis Johnson, United States Assistant Secretary of War.

In an address before the fifty-fourth annual dinner of the New York Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night, Mr. Johnson said that while American military resources were directed toward support of the Monroe Doctrine, this doctrine was no longer unilateral, but had been made an instrument of New World co-operation through President Roosevelt's good-neighbor policy, and cited the September Panama Conference as a proof of widening Pan-American desire for a co-operative peace.

Peace-Building

"The frontiers of the co-operative peace are two oceans," he declared, "and the national barriers are not barriers, but friendly lines between neighbors. The avenue to a great place in world affairs on this Hemisphere lies not through conquest, but through contribution to the co-operative process—a surer place in history and a surer niche in fame than is accorded to the general, the raiders, the imperialists of older times.

"We have begun to find and have proved able to practice a life in which hatred has no part. We have found within ourselves a means of peace more assured and more enduring than any which has yet been known.

"When we speak of national defense in the United States, those of us who have to follow the great play and interplay of forces think of the defense of this co-operative peace as our greatest object. We think of a military establishment which can maintain and perpetuate the ideal of civil government, rather than that of military organizations. We think of defense as a means and not an end."

Mr. Johnson said that although the United States was confident of being able to match gun for gun, ship for ship, and plane for plane with any nation or combination of nations in the world, it was confident that it would not have to do so.

"Our strength gives the right that our voice should be heard," he continued, "but what we have to say is not a gospel of warfare, but a method of peaceful life."

Two-Party System Upheld

Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, another speaker, declared that a progressive and democratic United States depended upon the preservation of the two-party system and upon that of a strong minority. He added, however, that 1940 would be another Democratic year and the Republican Party was still barren.

"The Republican Party has become the party of irrelevant issues," he said. "It stands for nothing today and has thus far exhibited nothing for 1940 that is not a weak and piffling attempt to distort the purposes and misinterpret the accomplishments of the Democratic Party. They present a frightening bug-a-boo called the 'third term' before democracy has declared itself on that subject, and they seek to create two weak opponents instead of one strong opponent by drawing an imaginary line between Democrats and New Dealers.

"Opposition should be of sterner stuff. If the Republican Party had really served the country in its lesser, but still vital, role of providing intelligent minority opposition to the party in power, then it would have produced at least one outstanding statesman or leader in eight long years."

Governor Stark said that President Roosevelt had not yet raised the "third-term" question and that next year's election was still too far away to decide anything now.

Spread of Dock Strike Over East Coast Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Representatives of out-of-town locals of the International Longshoremen's Association today had voted to support the week-old strike against coastwise ship companies—a move expected to add 15,000 strikers to the 5,000 now out in New York.

Extension of the strike, which has paralyzed coastal shipping activities in New York, some Atlantic ports, and the Gulf, will bring shipping activities to a stop from Portland, Maine, to Hampton Roads, Va., labor leaders declared.

"I predict that by the end of the week there will be no coastwise ship operating in any port of the North Atlantic," Joseph P. Ryan, President of the Association, said following an all-day conference with delegates and a night session with strikers.

After the conferences, the labor groups stiffened demands against the operators, announcing that the compromise offer which would have added five cents to hourly pay would be withdrawn and the original stipulation of $1.05 an hour, a 10-cent-an-hour rise, would be demanded in the new contract.

Complete coastwise support by labor of the strike will mean that workers in other ports than New York and Gulf ports would refuse to work cargo for the 73 vessels of the companies in the dispute. The companies affected by the tieup are the Clyde-Mallory Line, Morgan Line, Eastern Steamship Company, Savannah Line, Bull Line, Mooremack Gulf Lines, Newtex Line, Pan-Atlantic Line, and United Fruit Line's Florida service.

British Airliner Forced Down By Japanese Bullets

HONG KONG (AP)—Passengers of the British airliner Dardanus, brought here from Canton Nov. 10 by an American naval vessel, said five Japanese planes staged a 20-minute attack at close range on their ship and continued to fire machine-gun bullets into it even as the pilots landed it.

Japanese officials said the plane was forced down at Waichow Island because it flew too low over a prohibited area en route from Hong Kong to Hanoi, French Indo-China.

The three passengers, one of them O. Cuevas, Puerto Rican employee of the Intercontinent Corporation of New York, said the report the plane was forced down was a "masterpiece of understatement."

Kenneth C. Krentz, United States Consul at Canton, protested to the Japanese Consul there against endangering the life of an American passenger. The other passengers were a Norwegian and an Iranian.

Japanese held the plane and its mail sacks at Waichow and the two British pilots at Canton.

The plane's passengers asserted they were compelled to sign pledges that they would not reveal details of the Japanese base at Waichow.

Scantic Line Plans Sailings to Norway

NEW YORK (AP)—Moore-McCormack Lines announced Nov. 9 its American Scantic Line would resume service to Scandinavian countries starting Nov. 11.

Robert C. Lee, Executive Vice-President, said the company decided to attempt sailings to Bergen, far north on the Norway Coast and just outside the combat zone.

Retail Prices of Foods Show Declining Trend

WASHINGTON (AP) — Retail prices of staple foods continued to decline during the past week, but the Bureau of Labor Statistics gave out figures Nov. 10 showing that most items still are above the Aug. 15 levels. The report covered 12 cities.

"The most significant declines occurred in the prices of navy beans, lard and sugar," Secretary of Labor Frances Perikns said. "Prices of these three foods had advanced substantially from August to September and are still from 14 to 21 per cent higher than on Aug. 15. Pork chops showed a seasonal decline."

TVA Chief Urges 'Grass Root' Rule

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—David E. Lilienthal, Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, advocated Nov. 10 a strong central government with decentralized administration as the "ultimate salvation of democracy."

In an address prepared for the Southern Political Science Association, Mr. Lilienthal urged "grass roots" administration of Federal functions so that Government power "shall not become so concentrated at Washington, so overpowering in size and so distant from the everyday life of ordinary people as to undermine confidence in all governmental activity."

Decentralization can only be achieved, the speaker asserted, through delegation of authority to competent men in the field and by an "emigration of talent to the grass roots."

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Australia Bars Merger Of Papua and New Guinea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—A proposal to effect an administrative merger of Papua and New Guinea has been rejected by a committee of experts appointed by the Australian Government.

The Federal Government took over control of Papua in 1901. It holds the adjoining New Guinea under League of Nations mandate.

The committee consisted of Mr. Frederick William Eggleston, authority on Pacific questions; Mr. Hubert Leonard Murray, Official Secretary in Papua; and Mr. Harry Orton Townsend, Treasurer of New Guinea. It reported that the proposal is undesirable in the interests of the territories and their peoples; moreover, serious financial and legal obstacles stand in the way.

The Popular Demand

The committee found that there was no popular demand for a combined administration and no urgent need for it. Improvement in administration and reduction in expenses arising from a combined administration are at least problematical, the committee reported.

Difficulties in the way of administrative methods, differing financial positions, and conditions arising out of the mandate.

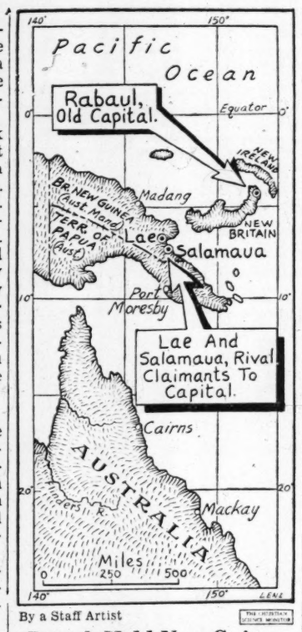
A struggling Papua and a New Guinea made prosperous by the goldfields presented a peculiar problem.

Contest Over Capital

Meanwhile, a contest between two towns for the distinction of being the new capital of New Guinea is in progress. The old capital, Rabaul, curiously, was not in New Guinea at all, but on the island of New Britain, some miles off the East Coast. It had forfeited its usefulness considerably after an earthquake some two years ago had effected much damage.

Since then the claims of various other places, in New Guinea itself, have been actively pressed. An expert committee named by the Australia Government in 1938, as mandatory power, decided that the little town of Lae should have the honor. Lae is toward the east end of the island in a sheltered bay, but otherwise without harbor or proper accommodation for unloading ships. Nevertheless, its calm roadstead in the bay give almost a natural harbor.

The Government, after having sent the Minister of External Affairs, then Mr. William Morris Hughes, to inspect the sites toward the end of 1938, announced itself as favorably impressed with Salamaua, some 10 miles away from Lae, on which it was willing to spend some $2,500,000 in harbor construction and in building a road to the goldfields in the interior. Another sum of $2,200,000, it was estimated, would be required to raise the necessary administrative buildings and to convey the capital from Rabaul to its new home.



By a Staff Artist

British-Held New Guinea

Plans for the union of the two sections—Papua and British New Guinea—have been rejected by a committee named by the Australian Government.

Report Favors Lae

The present report from the committee of experts again comes out strongly for the claims of Lae. It stated that Lae had considerable advantages over other sites. It had an area of suitable land which was ample for all requirements of towns planning, facilities for a good water supply, and a location close to the goldfields. It is, therefore, suitable for future development and a good starting point for a road to open up the interior. Although it has no harbor, the committee pointed out that in the last 10 years a large quantity of cargo has been unloaded in the open roadstead there.

Border Clash Speeds Dutch Defense Plans

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10 (AP)—A mysterious shooting incident on the Netherlands side of the German-Dutch frontier near Venloo was followed by the withdrawal of all Netherlands Army leaves, the placing of guards around public buildings, a preliminary inundation of the water defense areas and stringent regulation of transportation.

Conflicting reports as to the clash leave it uncertain how many people, if any, were killed or wounded, but reports seem to agree that several persons were carried into Germany after the shooting.

Witnesses at the Venloo Customs Station said that a German automobile stopped at the border, and that its occupants walked into the Netherlands and engaged in a gun battle with occupants of a Netherlands car. Several persons from the latter machine then were carried into Germany, they said.

Near Munitions Center

Venloo is near the neck of the Maastricht area which loops southward between Germany and Belgium. It is opposite the German munitions center of Essen.

The incident heightened nervousness prevailing in this country and neighboring Belgium as a result of rumors of intensified German military activity on the Western Front. Belgian mobilization was boosted to 600,000.

An official announcement at The Hague said that all Netherlands Army leaves had been withdrawn, a move which placed 50,000 men back under arms.

The announcement said the Government "considers it undesirable to weaken our defenses." Special leaves for business purposes were not affected but normal two-day leaves granted each fortnight were cancelled.

Meanwhile the Netherlands Government began flooding low sections through the center of the country, including a wide strip in Utrecht Province and another extending eastward between the Maas and Waal Rivers. Residents of "water line" villages were removed.

Defense Measures

After a Cabinet meeting which lasted until early today, the High Command ordered the removal from numerous martial law areas of all ships undesirable for defense purposes.

A royal decree of Nov. 1 established martial law in key defense communities, including 500 of the Netherlands' 1,200 smaller towns and villages to bolster military preparations and curb espionage.

Under the martial law order, the military is empowered to suspend all civil functions and forbid entrance to martial law areas.

Ambulance units were ordered on duty at the Hague, presumably as an air-raid precaution.

Busses have been requisitioned and many trains taken out of service, apparently to be prepared to remove the population to areas west of the flood defenses.

Nations Prepared

Although official explanations were lacking, the moves by Belgium and the Netherlands were interpreted as preparation for any eventualities in the European war.

Informed sources said the lowland countries still believed their neutrality would be protected despite rumors of greater German activity on the western front.

In a speech to parliament Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kleffens stressed the hearty relations of the Netherlands with Belgium.

He said the earnestness of the assurances given by the warring countries that the neutrality of the Lowland States would be respected "can not be doubted."

Despite the defense preparations official circles in both Belgium and the Netherlands said they saw nothing in the present situation to justify fear. They reiterated that they had no reason to believe the Germans were planning to invade their countries.

Germany repeatedly has disclaimed any such intention.

Massing of Troops

Public nervousness was due mainly to reports that German troops were being massed opposite the Netherlands' frontier. Nevertheless military authorities cleared out several villages in the main flood defense region near Utrecht, in Central Holland, and also removed civilians from the hamlet of Lent, near Nijmegen on the east frontier.

Belgian troops moved north to the Netherlands border and work on important defenses there was stepped up.

Nazis Checked

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AP)—German reconnaissance parties at the extreme northern flank of the French defense near the Luxemburg border were stopped by French fire, advices from the front said.

A series of night raids was turned back, military sources asserted, between the Moselle and Saar Rivers.

The Germans clashed with four or five French advance posts simultaneously at nightfall.

Enemy patrols slipped through the darkness until they reached the isolated positions of the French outpost line.

Rural Phone Companies Are Active in Canada

OTTAWA — Rural telephone companies in Canada operate approximately 62,000 telephones—5 per cent of the total number in the Dominion—representing an investment of $19,193,394.

Memorandum From Berlin

Germany Seeks to Avoid Action Which Will Take United States From Neutrality to Full Participation in Allied Cause

By the Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

Many things about this war seem strange from this side of the Atlantic. The writer spent the first two weeks of the war in England where he saw fine, earnest young men in uniform going off to join the colors. Now he is in Berlin where he also sees fine earnest young men joining the colors. On both sides there is the hope that the war may soon be ended; on both sides a loyalty to the respective causes for which they are prepared to fight.

It presents a conflict that is difficult and strangely unreal and impossible to fully comprehend. But nothing seems quite as unrealistic as the bits from the recent neutrality debate in America which were washed up here by the ether waves.

Have realism and frankness and basic issues gone quite beyond the grasp of politicians and public opinion alike?

For from the perspective of distance it seems that the United States Senate, without once facing the facts of the situation went on day after day arguing irrelevant things.

The President asked Congress to lift the embargo "to keep the United States out of the war." He never explained why he really thinks lifting it will achieve this result.

But Europe understands the reasoning behind that appeal to Congress. It understands that the one basic reason which brought the United States into the last war is the same one—and perhaps the only one—which would bring it into this war.

That reason, whether appreciation of it was conscious or subconscious in 1917, was that England and France were in grave danger of losing the war, and the United States wanted them to win.

* * *

The same basic factor prevails in this war. American opinion, as witness the various polls of public opinion, is overwhelming on the side of England and France and hoping that they will win the war. The equally overwhelming desire to keep out will prevail as long as England and France appear to have a chance of winning by themselves.

But if after a prolonged and indecisive struggle the Allies should begin to weaken and appear to be threatened with defeat that basic partisanship of American opinion would begin to operate with probably the same result, providing the end did not come too quickly to make intervention useless.

President Roosevelt's effort to have the arms embargo lifted was undoubtedly motivated by a realization of this fact. Considering the bias of American public opinion the one sure way to keep America out is to have England and France win. If this can be done by supplying them with American airplanes and American munitions then the question of American military participation will never arise because it won't be necessary.

That was the underlying but unexpressed essential in the debate over the Neutrality Act. There is no serious prospect of any change in that state of mind. American opinion is going to continue to want England and France to win the war. President Roosevelt's task is to prevent that desire from bringing about actual military involvement. One external factor could assure American noninvolvement.

If Germany could win a decisive victory quickly, before American opinion either had time to swing to participation or to make its changed position effective, then American participation would not happen. But if Germany fails to win a quick victory then American participation can be prevented only if American industrial support for the Allies is sufficient.

* * *

There are four stages of American participation in the war—emotional, industrial, financial, and military. It long since passed the emotional stage of participation and is now debating the second stage. The third would logically follow the second whenever it became necessary to continue the second. But the fourth and final stage would come only if in a protracted war the Allies approach exhaustion and German victory became imminent.

That is obviously what President Roosevelt has in mind and the reason he is urging industrial involvement. He hopes by giving industrial aid to the Allies to assure their victory and thereby avert the circumstances under which American public opinion would decide to enter the war. It is understandable that he as head of the state does not say so frankly. But what seems most peculiar here is that no one else in America seems to appreciate it and say it.

England and France understand it perfectly. That is the reason why they have not precipitated the serious military phase of the war. It should be no mystery to anyone that English planes dropped leaflets in Germany instead of bombs in the early weeks of the war. Time is everything to England and France—time in which to get their air production to a maximum and get new pilots trained, time to prepare for the shock of a German attack which they assume will come, time for their embargo to get in operation, and last and most importantly, time for America to lift the embargo and for American airplanes to swell the stream from their own factories.

* * *

The London and Paris Governments feel confident that if they can sustain the shock of Germany's first attack they can count on a continued and increasing supply of American industrial aid, can count later on American financial aid, and can count ultimately if their position after a year or so becomes desperate on ultimate American participation.

And they believe that the longer the interval before the German attack the better prepared they will be to stand it and to put themselves in a position in which if they cannot win the war with their own resources they will at least be able to take full advantage of American aid if and when it is available.

Therefore the British and the French are refraining from any military act which will precipitate a serious military decision at this early stage. They want to fight the war as long as possible in the factories and in the foreign offices of the neutral states and in the channels of overseas trade.

Germany understands it also. It is conducting the war so as to delay the transition of American public opinion from its first stage of involvement to subsequent stages. Until the arms embargo was lifted it behaved in a manner designed to reduce the emotional incentive to such action in America. Now that step is taken in America it must be assumed that Germany will undertake to win the war before American opinion has time to shift to subsequent stages of involvement, and if this fails, to win it before further American participation can be effective in Europe. **Joseph C. Harsch**

Belgo-Dutch Strategy: Delay Invader

(Continued from Page 1)

estuary, using Rotterdam and thence perhaps pushing down to Antwerp and Flushing. To attain this objective, invasion might be expected via Nijmegen or Arnhem, heading directly west to the coast.

Time to Move People

The Dutch plan in the event of such an attack is clearly to hold the invader as long as possible at the lightly fortified frontier until the railroads can convey the population and as much of their livestock and effects as possible into the unflooded regions of North and South Holland and the islands of Zeeland.

There, in severely congested conditions, an easy mark for bombing from the air, and entirely dependent on the British for protection from the sea, they would endeavor to hold out until a favorable turn of the war released them.

Their progress into the flood-girt refuge would be facilitated by more than one line of defenses. The main line of blockhouses behind the front runs all the way from Maastricht in the south, at the Belgian border, via Arnhem to Zwolle on the Yssel in the north. There are also said to be defenses running southward from Amsterdam as a final land fortification.

As to the flooding, it divides itself into two systems, both fed from the Zuider Zee in the North. It is the more easily effected from the fact that the new "polders" or areas of reclaimed land in that sea, are mostly in an incomplete state. The first flood area, which is also partly fed by water cancalled from the Yssel, follows a winding course from the Zuider Zee southward, curving westward to the estuary of the Waal (Rhine). This flood defense is a narrow strip of four or five miles in width. A second and larger flood area, also fed from the sluice gates of the Zuider Zee, and having an average width of about 10 miles, begins in the north of North Holland, winding southward, via Amsterdam and Utrecht to a wide area around the Waal, where it meets the first water line.

Speed in Flooding Assured

How quickly the flood gates of the Yssel and Zuider Zee can flood the required areas remains something of a military secret. It is reported that with the pressing of a button at Utrecht, the principal city in the middle of the flood defense area, sluices and dikes will be opened or blown up and water will rush into the prepared low land, in some places to a depth of 25 feet, so quickly that the population, even with the minimum of delay at the fortifications, could be safely planted on the western dry areas before the invader could reach them.

This elaborate defense plan would entail the relinquishment of the four northern provinces and the rich farming country of Gelderland, Limburg, and Brabant. It is calculated, however, that Limburg and Brabant would be overrun anyway, while the northern provinces are of relatively minor strategic importance compared with the coastal regions of the Rhine mouths.

If the leader of a highly mechanized force preferred not to take the risk of getting his elaborate equipment bogged in canals, flood waters, and the soft soaked soil beneath, he might still wish to enter the Netherlands in order to outflank the Belgian defenses strung out to oppose an advance along the same route that the German Von Kluck and his army followed in 1914. If this were his aim, he would advance through the low-lying country of Limburg and turn southward through Belgium toward the French frontier.

To meet such an advance, the Dutch could only offer their light fortifications, beyond which, at the 300-mile Belgian border, are the Belgian light defenses. Not until the newly constructed Albert canal is reached are there fortifications capable of holding up for some time a heavily mechanized force.

This canal, 250 feet wide and from 15 to 20 feet deep, makes a formidable obstacle to an advancing army. The terrain in front of it has been completely cleared, so that the advancing forces could find no shelter. On its west side, just above the water level, it is riddled with concrete fortifications and gun emplacements, behind which are permanent fortress camps.

Toward the Netherlands frontier, after leaving Liége, the canal runs into hill country and deep cuttings, all of which are turned to up-to-date defense works. The bridgehead across the Meuse at Maastricht is covered by defenses 300 feet above the canal. Beyond the canal the invader would next face the formidable extension of the French Maginot line in territory familiar from the World War.

Should the Netherlands be left to enjoy their neutrality and the attack be launched directly through the 55-mile Belgian-German frontier as in 1914, there is a fairly strong line of Belgian prepared trenches, blockhouses and machine-gun nests and a still stronger line some distance behind, following to some extent the model of the Maginot line. Behind this is the eastern end of the 75-mile Albert canal. Thereafter there is only one considerable fortress, Liége, which is itself protected by a ring of smaller fortresses. To the south of Liége, the most effective defense is an elaborate system of dynamiting, which would render roads, railroads, and bridges useless to an eemy.

While the Belgian preparations are thorough as far as they go and capable of delaying the advance of a modern mechanized army, there is little of the heavy artillery, or equipment for attack or defense by air necessary for prolonged resistance.

Both Belgium and the Netherlands had placed their faith in the fact that they were inoffensive small nations, protected by sufficient treaties, and special guarantees from Germany, to ensure their frontier from violation under all circumstances. If in spite of these safeguards their neutrality is violated by an unscrupulous invader in search of conquest, all they are capable of doing is to delay the invader pending help from a greater power.

Advised to Leave

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10 (AP)—The United States Consulate said tonight it would advise Americans tomorrow that it was "a good time to get wives and dispensable American members of their staffs out of the country."

In doing so, the Consulate said, it would be passing on the advice given by the United States Minister, George A. Gordon, at The Hague in reply to inquiries by American businessmen there.

It was estimated there were about 1,000 persons in the country with some claim to United States citizenship.

It was understood the Legation received information that the Belgian border would be closed in event of any German action against the Netherlands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today that American envoys in Holland and Belgium had authority to request Americans to leave those countries if it seemed advisable.

Terminal Firm Denies Tip Report Coercion

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Cincinnati Union Terminal Company denied Nov. 8 that "Red Caps" had been coerced int making false reports of amounts collected in tips to evade the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Answering an injunction suit filed by Acting Wage-Hours Administrator Harold D. Jacobs, the company said the action was the first notice it had of any complaint.

"The Cincinnati Union Terminal Company," the answer, filed in Federal District Court, said, "at no time coerced any 'Red Cap' into filing false reports, but on the other hand has instructed the 'Red Caps' to file accurate reports setting forth the amount of tips received. . . ."

Finns and Reds Tending To Compromise for Pact

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 10—Russo-Finnish relations which recently threatened to end in a breach through the Soviet's far-reaching demands on this country are assumed here to have improved and now there are hopes of a compromise which will satisfy Russian demands without infringing Finnish sovereignty.

Opinion here was much divided following the disturbing tone of recent official utterances and Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff's public announcement of Soviet demands even though it had been understood the negotiations would be conducted in an atmosphere of diplomatic secrecy. But three conversations have occurred at Moscow between representatives of both countries and it is significantly noted Joseph Stalin is also participating.

Points of Difference

Two outstanding points of difference continue to be satisfaction of the Soviet demand for a naval base in the Gulf of Finland and the extent to which the Finns are prepared to remove their frontier so as to leave Leningrad secure according to Russian ideas.

If Russia is prepared not to insist upon the island of Hangö as a naval base then perhaps Finland would yield on fortifications for some other island.

But many circles here frankly believe that Soviet demands have not altered one jot during the negotiations, in fact that Soviet plans have been as carefully thought out toward Finland as toward the Baltic States and that this new "Russian imperialism" can not be easily deterred.

The only real well-founded hope of peaceful compromise from the Finnish standpoint appears in the belief that the Soviet's fundamental desire to be kept out of war will also make its leaders realize there is a limit to Finnish concessions.

In such circumstances it is not surprising that the attitude here is to hope for the best but prepare for the worst.

Finland Is Prepared

A tour of the country shows that preparations are thorough and far advanced.

In the Isthmus of Karelia, threading our way through a maze of trenches and tank traps south of Viipuri we reached Sandy Beach, now terminal point of Finland's fortified "Mannerheim Line," so named after Field Marshal Gustaf Mannerheim, Finland's greatest soldier.

From the shore, outlines of Kronstadt, famous Russian naval base, are dimly visible through the mist. Save for the military, Finland's towns are completely empty, civilians having been evacuated.

Farther on, going is still more tortuous as all roads lead into traps, and only our staff officer companions with expert knowledge could guide us.

Ice Age Fortifications

Finland fortunately possesses a line of natural fortifications which in past centuries balked Mongols, Tartars, Russians, and Teutonic knights. The Karelian Isthmus, narrow neck connecting Finland and Russia between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga, is a rugged granite core where bare rock alternates with dense spruce forests and deep, long lakes with everywhere huge boulders left over from the Ice Age.

Ravines are now lined with ingenious tank traps made of native granite many times harder and more resistant to artillery fire than the concrete of the Maginot and Siegfried lines. Concealed in woods above the traps are sturdy batteries, anti-tank cannon, and machine gun pill boxes, while deeper in the forest are heavy artillery and anti-aircraft emplacements.

Clever Camouflage

Finns, the world's greatest woodsmen, have so skillfully camouflaged these defenses as to make them invisible from the air. Trucks, caissons, and ambulances are covered with evergreen boughs, On the move they recall Birnam Wood coming to Dunsinane. If the Russians attack they will probably receive the impression the very trees of the forest are backfighting.

The Finnish defense line along the Isthmus and beyond Lake Ladoga is manned by more than 350,000 men representing approximately one tenth of Finland's total population. When there's no fortification work the soldiers work on the neighboring farms. This is purely voluntary but since the native population has been evacuated, the soldiers who themselves are peasants, cannot endure the sight of neglected land.

Symbolic of the equal role women play in democratic Finland are 100,000 women's auxiliaries, "lotta svards," who minister to the troops' cultural and social needs.

A view of the Mannerheim Line justifies stalwart little Finland's belief it can stem Soviet hordes should Russia attempt to grab by force what it cannot obtain by strong-arm diplomacy.

Relief Drive Opens For Polish Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A drive to raise $500,000 for the relief and rehabilitation of victims of the German and Russian invasions of Poland began here Nov. 10 under direction of the Jewish Labor Committee.

The campaign was announced to a meeting of 2,000 delegates of fraternal and labor organizations held at the Manhattan Center. Adolph Held, President of the Amalgamated Bank, presided and struck the campaign keynote in describing the needs of "hundreds of thousands of Jews and others" in Poland. He stressed the hope that the democracies may be victorious in the present war and that this would mean restoration of Jews to positions of equality in all lands.

"American Jewry is confronted with the greatest undertaking in its history, to help our fellow Jews crushed under the totalitarian heel," he declared. "The needs are so gigantic that it will be necessary to enlist the co-operation of all in the great task of relief and rehabilitation."

President Replies With an 'If' on Ore

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt said Nov. 10 that if it was scientifically correct it would be a good thing to use cheap electricity or gas in the development of low grade ores for the manufacturing of steel.

He was reminded at a press conference that he had recently discussed this matter in connection with developing steel production on the West Coast and was told a similar proposition was under consideration for development in Minnesota.

This proposition, the President was informed, involved the piping of gas from mid-Western states to develop low grade ores, since high grade ores were being depleted. Asked what he thought of this, Mr. Roosevelt replied he would favor it if it were scientifically practicable.

Quiet in Wool Marts Tells That Australia Is at War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Nothing short of war can stop the auctioneer's hammer auctioning off some 800,000,000 pounds of Australia's wool crop to British, American, Japanese, and other buyers at the annual sales at Sydney, Melbourne, Albury, Geelong, and elsewhere.

Today the salesrooms are cleared of foreign buyers, as they were during the last three years of the World War, and only the 7 per cent of the clip needed for local consumption is there to be disposed of. For the British Government, following its procedure during the World War, has again agreed to buy up all the exportable part of Australia's wool.

A strange silence falls over the salesrooms accustomed to handle a quarter of the world's wool, taken from the backs of the Dominion's 140,000,000 sheep.

The stipulated price for the clip, to be paid by Britain, as announced in the first week of October, was 13.437d a pound, or a rise of 3d a pound—27 per cent—on last year's average price. This season's wool clip is estimated at 3,096,500 bales, with a carry-over of 60,000 bales. Wool growers on this estimate expect to receive £50,329,674. That would be £11,206,643 more than they realized last year. Australia's wool check last season was £39,123,031 from 2,962,399 bales, an average of £13 4s. 2d. a bale, or 10.58d a pound.

In the last three years of the World War Britain purchased the clip at a flat rate of 15½d a pound, which was an increase of 55 per cent on the 1913-14 price.

The procedure adopted for disposing of the wool in this way is to purchase the clip on appraisal.

The custom during the World War was for a payment of 90 per cent of the price to be made within 14 days, the balance being kept in reserve for changes.

Men Need Luck, Hitler Says

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (AP)—Police canvassed the whole nation for information that might lead to the assassins who set off the blast in Munich which wrecked the historic Bürgerbrau cellar, killed six men and a woman, and injured 63 others.

Germans who heard a radiocast of the Reichsführer's address at the beer hall celebration, which he left only a few moments before the explosion, were asked to report any radio listeners who might have commented, "Nothing happened," or who asked, "Why did the Fuhrer speak so briefly?" He spoke for 58 minutes.

In addition to a reward of 600,000 marks (nominally $240,000) offered earlier for aid in tracking down the perpetrators, Heinrich Himmler, chief of all Nazi police, offered 300,000 marks to anyone abroad who supplied information leading to the arrest of the guilty person or persons.

Herr Hitler's only comment when he heard of the explosion was, "A fellow has to have luck" —"Glück muss der Mensch haben."

There have been no official disclosures of the progress of the investigation and the number of arrests is not known.

Although the press charged Jews and Great Britain with responsibility, officials withheld public judgment, declaring it would "prejudice" the investigation to surmise Jews were responsible.

German Jews were concerned, however, remembering that just a year ago today anti-Semitic violence spread throughout Germany after a Polish Jew killed Ernst vom Rath, Secretary of the German Embassy in Paris.

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The Home Forum

The Street of the Coppersmiths

FROM A NARROW alley leading to a mosque, the deafening clamor of hammer blows on metal fills the air. Like all Eastern cities, Sarajevo follows the rule of keeping its industries within separate streets. Here, in the metal-workers' quarter, hammering in all keys echoes between the dark booths. There is the rapid clink-clink of an old man, seated cross-legged on the ground, ornamenting the sides of a delicate silver bowl. In another booth, a slender lad is beating out an intricate design upon a silver tray; the taps of his hammer are slow and deliberate as he works in the design by means of his various-sized punches. But dominating all is the measured, heavy clonk-clonk of the coppersmiths, the hardware merchants of the East, beating away at the rims of great cauldrons or at tall bright jugs and bowls which will presently stand in ordered rows along the front of the booths. You may stroll slowly along, pausing to admire this or that beautiful specimen of handworked metal. No one will press you to purchase, for here is a guild of craftsmen rather than a set of rival traders; and, if you choose to buy at this or that booth, no one will cavil at you from the next. These workers in metal are proud of their skill. Dignified, even stately in their snowy turbans or red fezzes, they scarcely pause in their work to glance at the stranger; though, if he addresses them, he will be answered with perfect courtesy.

* * *

The old city of Sarajevo straggles up from the plains to the mountains which girdle it, its bridges spanning a jade-green tumbling stream of great beauty. There is perpetual traffic along its steep streets: tall sturdy peasants from the hills, their pack-horses laden with firewood which later will be exchanged for goods purchased at the booths of the bazaar. The lanes and alleys climb between a maze of roofs and huddle of wooden houses, and the people passing between these narrow tracks look like so many gay colored insects as you look down upon them from the heights. Slender minarets of white mosques, with green balconies, pierce the blue of the skies; and above the city the towering crags of the Trebevic, half hidden in the haze, rise three thousand feet, cut and segmented by red rock terraces.

The bazaars are the inevitable focus of the life of the Old Town. Here at the bright-hued stalls the women gather, the richer Moslems in striped silk gowns of lilac or green, with a narrow strip of black gauze across their faces to satisfy the proprieties. They seem to have plenty of freedom nowadays and laugh and chatter with the market men. But the poorer sort are still heavily veiled, black draperies shrouding them from the public gaze.

* * *

The fruit stalls are laden with brilliant hues, tomatoes, the *paradeis* of the Balkans, green watermelons, cut open to display the quality of their crimson interior, ripe peaches, and purple egg-plants, orange paprikas, yellow marrows, and green cucumbers, white cabbages, and onions. The young Turkish girls, dawdling before the vendors of cheap ribbons and laces, wear wide silk trousers of gorgeous hues, vivid silk shawls thrown over their heads, their laughing eyes peering out from the black *yashmak*. A Bosnian dandy swaggers past, his wide black braided trousers tightly strapped at the ankles, a broad crimson sash around his waist, a gay embroidered waistcoat over his white shirt, and a black astrakhan cap on his dark curls.

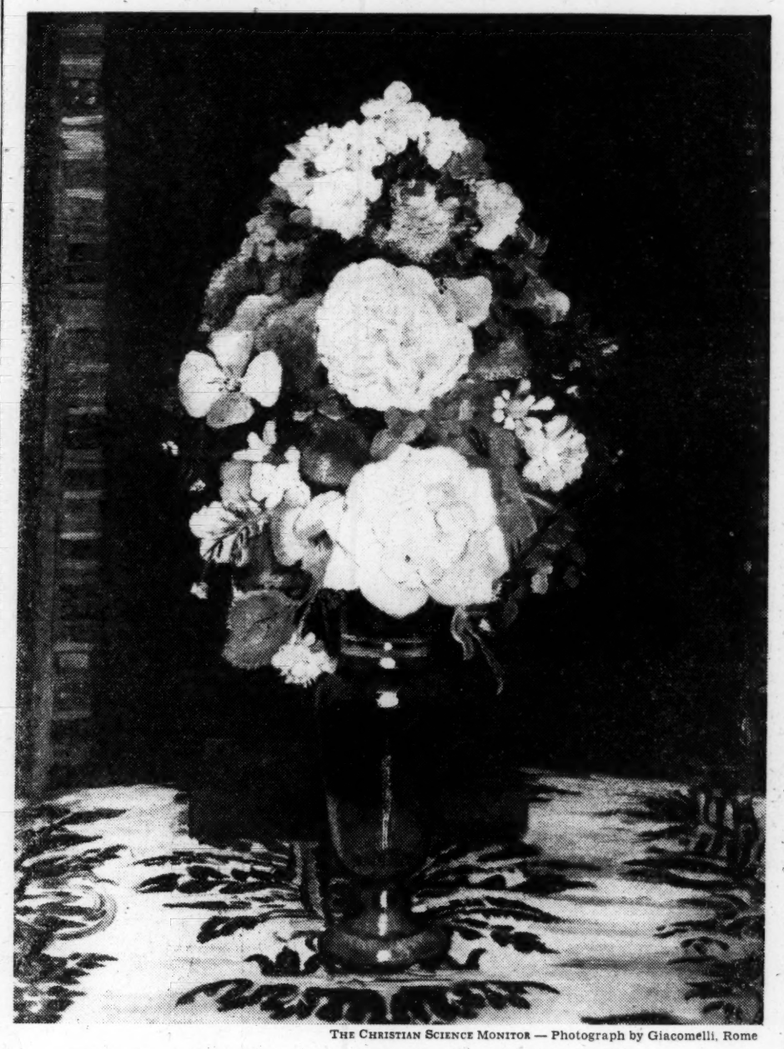
Water-sellers hurry along carrying great brass-bound jugs, bundles of china cups dangling from the handles. "*Voda dobra*" (good water) they call out, or perhaps "*limonada*," refreshing in the parching days of a Balkan summer. Impossible to withstand the lure of the green and orange glazed pottery, so admirably simple in form, heaped on the booth of the potters or standing on the ground before it. From how many countries in Europe have we carried back pots and dishes of peasant ware and how rarely has the purchase been regretted. This Bosnian stuff travels well and can withstand rough handling en route.

* * *

The sweet odor of new baked bread rises to our nostrils. How appetizing those huge round loaves of maize flour look, as they come out of the cavern of the oven and are piled on enormous trays to be carried to the waiting shops. We sniff appreciatively and seek a *kafana* where the needs of the inner man may be satisfied. It stands at the corner of the square, shaded by acacia trees. Here strings of ponies are tethered while their drivers squat on the ground to gossip, their womenfolk gay as birds of paradise in full skirts topped by brightly embroidered aprons, stiff with linen blouses with wide sleeves emerging from brilliant boleros, gay silk kerchiefs on their heads. They knit as they talk, needles flashing as quickly as tongues wag. Behind them, climbing up to the hills, the houses of the people of Sarajevo look like so many swallows' nests, perched high, with overhanging first floor and wooden latticed screens before the windows, high walls and flat roofs on which a whole colony life is lived out.

We sit in lazy content looking at the slender spire of a minaret. The fat cook, in spotless white apron, is busying himself with our meal, chosen with care from a long list of dainties and cooked on an incredibly small charcoal stove. When the afternoon has gone, we shall saunter among the orchards on the steep slopes, listening to the crickets chirruping in the long grasses; and, later, we shall hear the muezzin calling from the balconies round the many minarets of the Sarajevo mosques.

E. C. D.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Giacomelli, Rome

"ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS": *A Painting by Leonetta Cecchi-Pieraccini*

LEONETTA CECCHI-PIERACCINI ranks high among contemporary Italian women artists. She was born at Poggibonsi, the old town between Florence and Siena, and studied at the Florence Academy. She now spends her time partly in Rome, partly in Siena, and her work holds an honored place in the Italian regional, national, and international exhibitions.

In selecting her subjects, she is continually, though by no means exclusively, drawn to flowers, which afford full scope for that delicate sensibility to color, that broad vision of masses and volumes decoratively handled for the formation of a satisfying pattern, which are so characteristic of her work.

This delightful study of a bunch of artificial flowers, direct, forceful, colorful, and admirably composed and balanced, was exhibited in the recent Quadrennial Exhibition of National Art in Rome.

An Italian Castle of the Middle Ages

I LOOKED EAGERLY for a glimpse of its towers as we approached the lake, and was soon rewarded by a view remarkable for its loveliness. Through an opening in the hills Bracciano appeared, upon its hill, clustering about the gigantic pile of towers and parapets which constitute the castle,—houses clambering white up the rock, roof-tops mounting, yellow with lichen-grown tiles, to the gray walls of the fortress; these soaring ponderously to machicolated parapet and tower-head. Beyond, the deep blue waters of the lake, far beneath.

After luncheon at an albergo of the true Italian country style, I walked down and up, through the winding narrow streets of the old town, to the castle walls, where permission to enter was graciously given by the custodian. The family of the Odeschalchi, who have possessed the castle for the past century and more, were fortunately absent in Rome. They purchased it from the Orsini upon the wane of the fortunes of that great family, who had shone resplendent in the history of Rome for six hundred years.

The entrance to the castle, cut from the solid rock, winds to the left, encircling the subterranean apartments, and emerges to the right upon the courtyard which faces the lake. From the wall of the courtyard I looked down a vast precipice to the shore. The fall was sheer for a hundred feet. Below that spread olive groves and vineyards, the vines just mounting upon tripod-shaped stakes, and throwing up bright young shoots.

Above me rose the main façade of the building for another hundred feet, to the projecting parapets. Huge round towers dominated each end of the façade, with the entrance in the southern one. Before me stretched the Lake of Bracciano, in all its peerless beauty, deep blue under the rays of the noonday sun. . . . In the far distance loomed the peaks of the Sabine Mountains, bleak and gray. . . .

Opening upon the front courtyard of the castle, facing the lake, was the old hall of justice, with lofty wooden ceiling and a semi-royal throne covered with a silken canopy, where the Orsini sat for centuries to judge their dependents. I passed through a long series of mediaeval apartments which are still used by the Odeschalchi,—bedrooms, living-rooms, reception-rooms,—all alike in their great stone fireplaces, recessed windows with stone benches, and furniture several centuries old. All of the beds were four-posted, and elaborately though rudely carved in bas-reliefs. Many ancient wooden coffers were seen, great and small, filled with intarsia work or covered with hammered silver.

Most interesting of all was the ancient kitchen. As we proceeded to this by dark passages which wound in and out, with light from an occasional window deep-set in a six-foot wall and strongly barred, I ceased to wonder at Sir Walter Scott's so great desire to visit this castle that he proceeded hither before he had seen Rome. The remembrance of his descriptions of mediaeval chambers and corridors, dungeons and battlements, in "Ivanhoe" and "The Talisman," was brought vividly back. — From "Hill Towns of Italy," by EGERTON R. WILLIAMS, JR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Butterfly

Upon a sunlit summer's day
A butterfly came down my way.
And so we went a mile or two
I guess, before each other knew
We were not going anywhere,
But only sought a breath of air.
And since a summer day is long
For one to do his right or wrong,
Perhaps we kept each other out
Of mischief we could be about,
For everywhere I looked I saw
This yellow brother, like the law,
Behind my path and now before,
Nor leaving me a yard or more.

Suddenly turning in my track
I gave a sigh and started back,
Passing flowers I hoped that he
Would pause upon for piracy
So I could dart upon my way
And stop wherever I chose to stay
For half an hour, an hour even,
Since man is free as wind from heaven,
But everywhere I looked he was,
A moving fire along the grass.

Back at home and safe, that night,
Having shut him out as I would a light,
I got to thinking, in a way,
Perhaps that it was good that day
He followed me. I might have gone
Somewhere I should not go alone,
And but for his inquisitiveness
My night be troubled more than this.

DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

Miniature Drama

NO ONE WHO heard Marie Shedlock tell a story in English or in French will ever forget the music in her voice, the quality of her diction, her inimitable gesture, the sheer magic of her presentation of a complete drama in miniature.

"Personally I recall Miss Shedlock's story-telling, as I recall Patti's singing, Edwin Booth's acting, and Paderewski's playing, but there is nothing with which I can compare my recollections of Marie Shedlock's winsome personality and glowing friendliness," said Emma L. Johnston, for many years the Principal of Maxwell Training School for Teachers, in her tribute to the Story-telling Number of *The Horn Book*, published in May, 1934.—From the Foreword by ANNE CARROLL MOORE in "The Art of the Story-teller," by MARIE L. SHEDLOCK. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Our Notable Gentleman Farmer

ONE DECEMBER DAY in the year 1788, a Virginia gentleman sat before his desk in his mansion beside the Potomac writing a letter. He was a man of fifty-six, evidently tall and of strong figure . . . withal benevolent and honest-looking—the kind of man to whom one could trust the inheritance of a child with the certainty that it would be carefully administered and scrupulously accounted for to the very last sixpence.

The letter was addressed to an Englishman, by name Arthur Young, the foremost scientific farmer of his day, editor of the *Annals of Agriculture*, author of many books, of which the best remembered is his *Travels in France* on the eve of the French Revolution, which is still read by every student of that stirring era.

"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs," such were the words that flowed from the writer's pen, "the better I am pleased with them; insomuch, that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests."

Thus wrote George Washington in the fullness of years, honors and experience. . . .

"I think with you that the life of a husbandman is the most delectable," he wrote on another occasion to the same friend. "It is honorable, it is amusing, and, with judicious management, it is profitable. To see plants rise from the earth and flourish by the superior skill and bounty of the laborer fills a contemplative mind with ideas which are more easy to be conceived than expressed."—From "George Washington, Country Gentleman," by PAUL LELAND HAWORTH. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

True Achievement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE SUMMER, whilst on a holiday in the Alps, the writer's attention was drawn to the subject of achievement, and she pondered what it is and how it can be experienced.

Almost directly behind the hotel in which she was staying rose the gigantic wall of a famous mountain, which had never been scaled. Yet, ambitious climbers, desiring to win fame and possible wealth, continued their efforts to master what was generally believed to be an almost insurmountable obstacle. As she listened to stories of days and nights spent in striving to accomplish something which appeared to promise no lasting value, her thoughts turned with immense gratitude to the great spiritual fact that true achievement of good, as she had learned in Christian Science, is not only possible, but is the natural reward for all who learn to know God and man aright.

Throughout the world today many thousands are achieving permanent health, success, and happiness through their study of the inspired pages of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. These evidences of good, which had before seemed utterly impossible to attain because of false concepts of God, knowing both good and evil, and of man as subject to material difficulties, ills, and limitations, have become the natural outcome of true, scientific thinking, through the understanding of God as omnipotent Mind, the one Life and source of all good.

What a grand and noble achievement is the overcoming of evil through the spiritual understanding of man's inseparable oneness with God! No material achievement, however great it may be deemed, can ever compare with this victory. It gives undimmed satisfaction and joy; it brings a right sense of health that is lasting, because it is based on a practical understanding of God as omnipotent and ever present. And it continually unfolds a knowledge of spiritual facts, the utilization of which in daily affairs results in health and security.

With hearts full of thanksgiving for this great truth we ponder Mrs. Eddy's words found on page 64 of her work, "Unity of Good," "Mortals may climb the smooth glaciers, leap the dark fissures, scale the treacherous ice, and stand on the summit of Mont Blanc; but they can never turn back what Deity knoweth, nor escape from identification with what dwelleth in the eternal Mind." This then is the greatest of achievements—to realize one's unity with God, the divine Father of all. Christian Science reveals the spiritual fact that man, made in the image and likeness of God, is pure and perfect, forever untouched by sickness, lack, or fear—all mortal beliefs.

Unswerving allegiance to divine Mind is absolutely essential if we would achieve our natural God-given dominion over evil. It is necessary therefore to obey the definite command of Christ Jesus if we would receive the fulfillment of his promise (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." The Master set us an unparalleled example. He worked for and achieved true dominion, because he sought always to express or reflect the power of God. His understanding of divine power blessed all who were ready to receive its benefits. It healed the sick, cleansed the sinner, and raised the dead. It also fed the multitudes, showing that in the proportion that the power of divine Mind is demonstrated all human needs are met.

How often in human affairs achievement is regarded as the long-hoped-for but short-lived zenith of one's success, after which prosperity and its attendant happiness decline! But Christian Science clearly shows that achievement of good never ultimates in decline, but always in further unfoldment of good. For when some proof of God's unalterable, limitless law of good comes into our experience, it is certain that an understanding of God's law must have preceded the demonstration. A spiritual understanding of God and man, once attained, not only remains, but increases in abundance. Do we not read in Proverbs (Proverbs 4:18), "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day"? This light, Christian Science reveals, is spiritual understanding, which increases as it is utilized.

With what joyous expectation all may work toward the achievement of man's heritage of unbounded good! Not at some future period, but here and now, this good is ours to be experienced in our lives. Whether we have spent many years in striving to attain some treasured goal, which still appears to be far from us, or whether we are but just starting upon some business or career, true achievement of good is within reach of all. It is bestowed on all His children by the divine Father-Mother, God.

In a certain letter, Mrs. Eddy included these encouraging words (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 253): "It rejoices me to know that you know that healing the sick, soothing sorrow, brightening this lower sphere with the ways and means of the higher and everlasting harmony, brings to light the perfect original man and universe. What nobler achievement, what greater glory can nerve your endeavor? Press on! My heart and hope are with you.

'Thou art not here for ease or pain,
But manhood's glorious crown to gain.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

La Mer: Debussy

Wave that echoes in the ear,
Tide that sings its siren song:
Here the ocean in a shell
Brings its secret music near,
Brings its color, brings its sheen,
And casts its ancient spell.

Whisper rising from the deep
Waters of an unknown place:
Here the cool and lonely sight
Swims beyond the rim of sleep,
And the length and breadth of space
Hangs trembling in this night.

ROBERT WISTRAND

Il Vero Successo

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

DURANTE UN ESTATE, mentre era in vacanza nelle Alpi, l'attenzione della scrittrice fu attirata sul soggetto del successo, ed essa si domandò che cosa è e come lo si può sperimentare.

Quasi direttamente dietro all'albergo nel quale essa stava si ergeva la muraglia gigantesca di una famosa montagna, che non era mai stata scalata. Eppure, alpinisti ambiziosi, desiderando di raggiungere fama e forse ricchezza, perseveravano nei loro sforzi per conquistare ciò che era generalmente creduto essere un ostacolo quasi insormontabile. Mentre essa ascoltava i racconti di giornate e notti passate cercando di compire qualche cosa che non sembrava promettere alcun valore permanente, i suoi pensieri si volsero con immensa gratitudine al grande fatto spirituale che il vero successo del bene, come aveva appreso nella Scienza Cristiana, non è soltanto possibile, ma è la ricompensa naturale per tutti quelli che imparano a conoscere Dio e l'uomo correttamente.

Per tutto il mondo oggigiorno molte migliaia di persone raggiungono la salute permanente, il successo e la felicità attraverso il loro studio delle pagine ispirate dal libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, di Mary Baker Eddy. Queste evidenze di bene, che prima sembravano assolutamente impossibili da raggiungersi a causa di falsi concetti su Dio, che conosce tanto il bene che il male, e dell'uomo in quanto soggetto a difficoltà materiali, malattie e limitazioni, sono divenute il risultato naturale del vero, scientifico, pensiero, per mezzo dell'intendimento di Dio quale Mente onnipotente, l'unica Vita e sorgente di ogni bene.

Che grandioso e nobile successo è il superamento del male per mezzo dell'intendimento spirituale dell'inseparabile unità dell'uomo con Dio! Nessun successo materiale, per quanto grande possa essere considerato, può mai essere paragonato a questa vittoria. Essa dà soddisfazione e gioia non offuscate; reca un giusto senso di salute che è duraturo, poichè si basa su di un'intendimento pratico di Dio quale onnipotente ed onnipresente. E svela continuamente una conoscenza di fatti spirituali, l'utilizzazione dei quali risulta in salute e sicurezza negli affari quotidiani.

Con cuori ripieni di gratitudine per questa grande verità ponderiamo le parole di Mrs. Eddy che si trovano a pagina 64 del suo libro *Unity of Good:* "I mortali possono arrampicarsi sui lisci ghiacciai, saltare attraverso le buie fessure, scalare il ghiaccio traditore e stare in piedi sulla vetta del Monte Bianco; ma essi non possono mai respingere ciò che la Divinità sa, nè sfuggire dall'identificazione con ciò che dimora nell'eterna Mente". Questo è dunque il più grande dei successi—rendersi conto della propria unità con Dio, il divino Padre di tutto. La Scienza Cristiana rivela il fatto spirituale che l'uomo, fatto all'immagine e somiglianza di Dio, è puro e perfetto, per sempre illeso da malattia, mancanza o timore—tutte credenze mortali.

La lealtà incrollabile alla divina Mente è assolutamente essenziale se vogliamo raggiungere il nostro dominio sul male datoci da Dio. È dunque necessario di obbedire il definitivo comandamento di Cristo Gesù se vogliamo ricevere l'adempimento della sua promessa (Matteo 6:33): "Ma cercate prima il regno e la giustizia di Dio, e tutte queste cose vi saranno sopraggiunte". Il Maestro ci ha dato un esempio senza uguali. Egli operò per il vero dominio e lo raggiunse, perchè cercò sempre di esprimere o di riflettere la potenza di Dio. Il suo intendimento della divina potenza benedisse tutti quelli che erano pronti a riceverne i benefizi. Esso sanò i malati, purificò il peccatore e risuscitò i morti. Inoltre nutrì le moltitudini, mostrando che nella misura che la potenza della divina Mente è dimostrata tutti i bisogni umani sono soddisfatti.

Quanto spesso negli affari umani il successo viene considerato come il lungamente sperato ma effimero zenith della propria buona riuscita, dopo di che la prosperità e la felicità che l'accompagnano declinano! Ma la Scienza Cristiana mostra chiaramente che un successo nel bene non finisce mai in decadenza, ma sempre in ulteriore svolgimento di bene. Poichè quando qualche prova dell'inalterabile, illimitata legge di bene di Dio viene nella nostra esperienza, è certo che un intendimento della legge di Dio deve aver preceduto la dimostrazione. Un intendimento spirituale di Dio e dell'uomo, una volta raggiunto, non soltanto rimane, ma aumenta in abbondanza. Non leggiamo noi nei Proverbi (Proverbi 4:18): "Ma il sentiero dei giusti è come la luce che spunta e va vie più risplendendo, finchè sia giorno perfetto"? La Scienza Cristiana rivela che questa luce è l'intendimento spirituale, che aumenta coll'essere utilizzato.

Con quale lieta aspettativa tutti possono lavorare verso il successo dell'eredità di bene illimitato dell'uomo! Non in un tempo futuro, ma qui ed ora, questo bene è nostro, da essere sperimentato nella nostra vita. Sia che noi abbiamo impiegato molti anni nel cercare di raggiungere una meta preziosa, che sembra ancora essere lontana da noi, o che noi siamo appena all'inizio di qualche affare o carriera, il vero successo del bene è alla portata di tutti. Viene concesso a tutti i Suoi figliuoli dal divino Padre-Madre, Dio.

In una certa lettera, Mrs. Eddy incluse queste parole incoraggianti (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, pag. 253): "Mi riempie di gioia di sapere che tu sai che sanare gli ammalati, calmare il dolore, illuminare questa sfera bassa con i metodi ed i mezzi dell'armonia più alta ed eterna, porta alla luce i perfetti uomo ed universo originari. Che più nobile successo, che gloria maggiore può stimolare il tuo sforzo? Avanti! Il mio cuore e la mia speranza sono con te.

'Non sei qui per agio o pena,
Ma per acquistare la gloriosa corona della virilità'".

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Wartime Clothes of Paris and London—Practical But Gay

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Colors Bright, Accessories Gay For Wartime London

Uniformed War Workers When Off Duty 'Go Feminine' With Amusing Touches by Day, Glitter for Evening

By Elène Foster
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

When, seemingly, half the feminine population of London is in uniform, when women in army khaki, in the navy reefer and slacks of the Auxiliary Fire Service, in the brown overall of the Air Raid Precaution units and the white garb of the Red Cross and canteen workers, swarm the streets, it would seem that an account of the winter fashions would be most inopportune. Fortunately for the dressmakers this is not the case, for directly these same war workers go off duty and discard their uniforms, they go "all feminine."

There is indeed a note of gaiety in all the new models. Wartime costumes must not be sombre, bright colors have an amazing effect on the morale of those who guard the "Home Front." Foolish little accessories, bright sequin embroideries, a cluster of gay flowers on the shoulder—all these—help to keep up one's spirits in these strenuous days.

Three-Piece Ensembles

Even the tweeds worn by the women whose war work does not require a uniform, have gone gay. Bright checks and plaids play an important part in the tailored costume. Victor Stiebel is showing any number of delightful tweed costumes consisting of a topcoat in big plaided or plain material, a checked or plaided jacket, a dark-colored skirt and a soft woolen blouse in a pale, pastel shade. The model which brought me up on the edge of my chair, consists of a long coat of crocodile green wool with a full back confined by a soft belt tied at the side and with big, square patch pockets, a brown and green checked jacket with a brown velvet collar, a plain, brown skirt and a charming, draped blouse of soft pink angora,—a lovely color scheme for a costume suitable for either town or country.

Lumber Jackets

Mr. Stiebel is also showing a series of what he calls "lumber jackets," which are a novelty. This is a hip-length jacket, full at the back with a yoke across the shoulders and a belt of the material across the back, big, patch pockets and a rather loose front. One of these in mouse-gray is worn with a plain gray skirt and a gray and white plaid over-blouse with a bright green scarf knotted about the neck.

The checked, striped or plaid jacket, worn with a plain frock or skirt and blouse, is a favorite for town wear and one finds the most lovely combinations of color in these costumes. Strassner, for instance, puts a pink and mauve plaid jacket with a plum-colored skirt and a dusty, pink blouse and a blue, red and green plaid jacket with a navy blue frock. Jacqmar shows several all-plaid tweed costumes, one in navy blue and hennaplaid with short, box jacket fastened with enormous blue glass "puzzle buttons" (a glass disc containing tiny colored glass marbles) and a blue jersey blouse. Another Jacqmar tweed in a soft wine-color has a short, double-breasted jacket with little braided bowknots of the material in place of buttons and a fine angora blouse of red and beige checks.

Topcoats in big rainbow plaids are everywhere in evidence, worn over tweed suits and others of the redingote type in the new green, dusty blue or dark wine-color, go with plain jersey frocks of the same or a contrasting color.

Officers' Pockets

Norman Hartnell's chef d'oeuvre in this line is the model shown in the photograph, which he calls, "The Royal Air Force" because of its color which is that worn by the R. A. F. Digby Morton is showing one of the new two-color coats the top of which is like a reefer jacket in red, green and brown plaid and the skirt is plain brown with two large, square, "officers' pockets" just below the hips. Jaeger has an interesting model of the two-color coat, which at first glance might be a coat-frock. The upper part is a full blouse reaching just to the waistline, of beige colored woolen, with long, full bishops' sleeves, a turn-over collar and buttons of the same material and the skirt is of heavy dark brown tweed with brown tweed buttons half way down the front. A brown leather belt is pulled tight about the waist.

Evening Gowns

Long-sleeved dinner gowns in soft woolen or silk crepe take the place of the peace-time evening gown. As a rule, these have a long, slinky skirt, a tight bodice, high at the back and cut in a square or rounded line at the front. In black, brightened with sequin embroidery, or in a bright color, red, purple, royal blue or jade green, these are extremely practical in case one's evening is interrupted by air-raid sirens, as well as being warmer than the regulation evening gown in houses, which because of the coal rationing, are not so well heated as in prewar days.

London dress designers have spread themselves in creating these frocks. Peter Russell is showing a model in plum-colored jersey with a full panel at the front of the skirt and the bodice embroidered in dull blue and red sequins in a sparse design of little dancing figures — very gay and amusing. This same clever designer is also showing short-skirted dinner frocks in bright lamé materials. One of these in dull silver moiré, quite plain, with short puffed sleeves and a flaring skirt, is particularly smart.

Air-Raid Dinner Dress

Victor Stiebel launches an "air-raid" dinner dress which consists of a tight, gray woolen skirt and a fitted jacket of white duvetyn with elbow sleeves and square pockets, embroidered all over in tiny bright-colored sequins.

A long, plain evening coat is a necessity and this is usually made of duvetyn or wool velours, long in the skirt and tight at the waist with big, convenient patch pockets and sometimes a hood, easy to slip on "in case"!

Scaioni's Studio; J-C Monneret

What they are wearing in London and Paris. Left—Long sleeved dinner gowns like this black velvet one with its embroidery of aquamarine sequins. From Norman Hartnell. Center—Lucien Le-Long's attractive dinner dress, designed for the wartime hostess, of black wool crepe with corsage draped in red jersey and a chemisette of white linen. Right—Norman Hartnell's "Royal Air Force," a long coat of air-force blue duvetyn with buttons and belt of the leather in the same blue.

Paris Wears Cheerful Wools

As Women Preside at Home With Usual Grace and Charm

By the Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The women of France are facing the present crisis with the same courage and cheerfulness which they displayed in the World War. The Frenchwoman considers it her bounden duty to keep up the morale of her menfolk who are engaged in the Nation's defense. There must be no gloom within her walls, no letdown in the perfect arrangement of her home, no slacking in keeping up her own personal appearance. Though she may spend long hours in war work—Air Raid, Fire or Red Cross—no matter how weary she may be at the close of the day, she changes her uniform for a smart frock, lights her candles and presides over her dinner table with all her usual grace and charm. Men home from the front on a short furlough are welcome guests who carry back happy memories of an evening spent in the cheerful atmosphere of a prewar home.

This attitude reacts on trade in general and on the dressmaking trade in particular, and it is this which has enabled the Paris couturiers to reopen their doors and carry on. While the demand for elaborate evening gowns has, naturally, diminished, there is a real boom in house gowns and simple dinner frocks. Air-raid costumes of the overall type, zippered up the front so that they can easily be slipped on over the nightgown or underwear, made of soft wool in becoming shades, strictly tailored and with a gas-mask container of the same material, are conspicuous additions in all the leading houses.

Woolen materials hold the first place in the wartime fashions. Never have they been so varied or so lovely. Soft jerseys, angoras, crepes, duvetyns, wool velours, cashmeres, voiles, mohairs, and tricots are used not only for the daytime costume but, in the lighter weights, for evening gowns.

Nothing could be more practical for ordinary street and morning wear with the fur jacket or coat, or the long woolen coat than the shirtwaist frock. The modern version of this has a very short, full skirt and a trig, plain shirtwaist, buttoned up the front with turn-over collar and long sleeves either tight from shoulder to wrist or slightly full below the elbow and gathered into a narrow wristband. Chanel shirrs the skirt over the hips and, in some models, gathers it all around the waist, balancing this with a full bishop's sleeve gathered at the shoulder. Bright leather or metal buttons with a matching belt temper the severity of the frock and often a collar and cuffs of white linen or georgette replace that of the woolen material. A jersey frock in dusty mauve, for example, has bright red buttons and belt and a narrow collar of cream georgette, making it quite suitable for a restaurant luncheon or tea.

The two-piece street frock is revived in several of the houses. This has a plain, hip-length jumper, buttoned or zippered up the front or back, with a belt of leather or the woolen material and a short, flaring skirt. Both jumper and skirt fit tightly around the hips.

While black remains the favorite for the woolen afternoon frock, there are lovely models in color, as well. Mme. Lanvin uses her favorite combination of colors—crocodile green and an indescribable shade of purplish blue—for a model in fine green wool crepe with sunray gathers at the front of the bodice and at the top of the skirt and long loose sleeves of the blue, embroidered in tiny silver sequins.

Paquin embroiders one black wool frock with squares of jet on the front and sides of the bodice, and another with lines of black sequins down both the bodice and skirt. Chanel uses silk braid to trim her dark wool frocks.

Maggie Rouff goes in for draped effects, folds about the hips, fullness at the front of the skirt brought around to the back and drawn up to form a bustle, full basques standing out at the back, and sashes which tie in a big outstanding chou on one hip.

Robert Piguet and Balenciaga carry on with the bustle frock and the draped over-skirt and pannier. The former has also revived the old peg-top skirt which is having a marked success, worn with a plain, tightly-fitted, broad-shouldered bodice.

Lucien Lelong has a lovely, youthful afternoon frock which consists of a full skirt of woolen crepe and a tight, short over-blouse which is embroidered all over with silver sequins in a plaid design, with long tight black sleeves and a narrow black belt.

Discreet embroidery in little colored beads or metal sequins gives a festive air to many of the plain woolen frocks and the fad for barbaric necklaces, bracelets, and dangling belt ornaments jingles merrily on.

For the Kitchen Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you find menu planning somewhat irksome, or secretly feel a bit nonplussed by the challenge to introduce greater variety into your yearly meal service, you may like to own "The Day-by-Day Cook Book," by Demetria Taylor and Gertrude Lynn (Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.50). The authors, who are associate food editors of McCall's Magazine, have compiled menus for three meals a day every day for a year. Not that any housewife is expected to follow them slavishly around the calendar—though, of course, she may. But the suggested menus with their accompanying recipes will give one many new ideas for appetizing combinations of foods. Thoughtful study of a few pages picked anywhere at random will teach one much about what makes a well-balanced meal, and following through the complete set of menus for any single week will reveal fresh ways of using up one's leftovers. The volume is intended for the thousands of American housewives who must do their own cooking, or supervise the cooking, for a family on an average budget. A complete index by dishes and ingredients makes more than 1,000 recipes immediately available for reference.

Dinner Guests

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Everyone's glad when company comes,
with company-plans a-brewing:
with pots and pans and kettles on
and wonderful things a-stewing.
Everyone's glad when company comes,—
and next day we're in clover
with chicken bones, and goodness-knows-
what-company-things left over!

Aileen L. Fisher

Lantana—Sunny Plant for Winter Windows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GARDENING

If you look on all your sunny windows as possible winter flower gardens and if you wish to create as much artificial sunshine as possible you will do well to fill up one or two with lantanas. A good arrangement is a pyramid shaped plant at each end and in between a row of dwarf plants. This will give an unobstructed view from the window and a daily avalanche of red and yellow sun color.

Lantanas, or wayfaring trees as they are called from their spreading branches, are semi-shrubbery plants. The colors run from yellow to red, and from white to pink or purple, the two colors usually being mixed on the same verbena-like cyme, the colors shading from a yellow center to a scarlet red outer edge. The best variety is a pure sulphur yellow dwarf variety and if you can use the red for pyramidal ends of your window shelf with the sulphur yellow in between you have an all-winter guarantee for a good substitute for winter sunshine, a sunshine that will make you think of Alabama hills, Bermuda lanes, and Azores pastures where the lantana riots the year round or even of California garden walls often hidden all winter under a mass of purple lantana vine.

Pruned Into Shape

Now is the time to get your lantana slips, and pot and prune your large plants. You can take the latter from the garden and prune them severely into any shape you wish, preferably a sphere or a pylon, or a pyramid. Each sprout that comes out will have a flower. French authorities say that if you just wish to preserve your lantanas all winter without flowering you may do so in a cool cellar or vegetable storage room. You trim the bush down to three-inch branches, pull off all leaves, and hang it up with the dry geraniums you keep all winter in the cellar, being careful to see it gets no moisture. We have never done it but it seems a well recommended and simple way of keeping your lantanas through the winter. That is, of course, if you do not want to fill your windows with these sunny plants.

If you want winter flowers you must have a sunny window; further than that lantanas have no special requirements, being very accommodating as to soil and water. They can stand neglect and if you remember seeing them in Bermuda high fields, you will bear in mind how sandy and dry the soil was and how flourishing the lantanas.

To get bowl-shaped lantanas you pinch down the principal branch to the height you want to give the plant. You allow the lowest branches to spread out freely, but pinch in those above shorter and shorter as you get to the top, pinching in the entire hemisphere all of which takes about three months. Flowers must be cut off after blooming, otherwise the flow of bloom stops. To get a pylon or pyramid you tie the main stalk to a stake and shape the branches to a cone or pyramid model. You can even train the plants like standard roses, or fan shape.

From Seed or Slips

California seed houses all sell lantana seeds in packages and you may originate some new varieties if you plant them; but propagation of slips is so easy that most people stick to the red-yellow and pink-white varieties, using the sulphur yellow for dwarf mass effects, or going to the French for other varieties. The odor of lantana foliage and flowers is disagreeable to many and prevents their use as cut flowers but the plants are always a joy to the eye.

Storing Your Dahlia Bulbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Could someone please tell me what I should do with my dahlia bulbs, now that I have them dug up? At present they are in a box in the cellar, but I was wondering if they should be kept in a colder place, for instance, the garage? (Ours is not heated.) Also, should they be separated now, or in the spring? Thank you for any information you can give me.

(Mrs.) H. S. H., Massachusetts.

* * *

I take it for granted that you cut off the tops before carefully lifting the roots, following the first killing frost. Also that you have cut off the stump a second time, down to about one inch in height, and dried the bulbs in the sunshine before taking them in. The best storage temperature for dahlia bulbs is 35°-50° F. Most furnace-heated cellars are too dry for the bulbs, but you can keep them from wizening up by protecting them with sand, peat moss, ashes, newspapers, or gunny sacks. Before storing them in one of these protective coverings it is a good thing to cover the stump generously with sulphur, filling the hollow (if any) with the sulphur also. Until you have established the amount of covering your bulbs need in your particular place of storage, it might be well to look at them two or three times during the winter. You don't divide the clumps until spring.

Send us your gardening questions—Garden Editor.

A Friday Column

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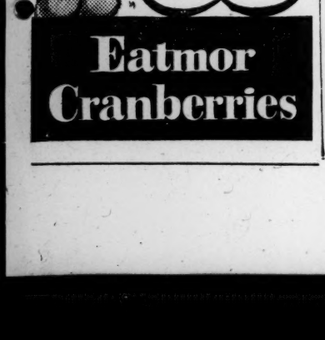

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'Life with Father' in New York—Current Films on Broadway

Clarence Day's Stories In a Charming Period Play

By John D. Beaufort

New York

"Life with Father"' is a delightful treat. Guided by the writings of the late Clarence Day, Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse have rummaged through a Manhattan attic of the eighties and emerged with a period piece as wholesomely charming as it is unusual. "Life with Father" endears itself in a thousand different ways as it investigates with understanding and comedic genius the domestic minutiae of the Day household where, as Father Day puts it, "you never know what's going to hit you tomorrow."

You never do, indeed. The only certainty is that whatever does happen—the arrival of house guests, discussion of monthly bills, or the new maid, the selection of a tie, the purchase of a suit for Clarence—will set father off on a series of explosions which rock the horse cars outside on Madison Avenue. In fact, the volume of father's outbursts is equalled only by the volume of laughter which resounds to the roof of the Empire Theater, in which the Day home life has been restored.

The delights of "Life with Father" spring from nothing more than the ordinary family events which, in this case, revolve around a lovable tyrant whose Olympian rages roll through the Day household like thunder through the mountains on a summer night. Mr. Day's especial ire, however, is saved for the efforts of his wife, Vinnie, to make belated amends for the fact that he was not baptized as a baby, by having the ceremony performed at once. It takes her three acts to bring it about, and Mr. Day's resistance plus the progress of Clarence's romance provide the slim but sufficient plot.

The success of the play relies on the situation, the dialogue, and the characters themselves. Neither the authors, the actors, nor the red-haired Days let us down. Like all plays of family life, there is a certain sameness to the series of crises which threaten, on rare occasions, almost to become monotonous. But in every case, the remarkable Days themselves bound into the breach and hilarity is restored immediately.

Co-author Lindsay, in the role of father, is one of the prize characters of the season. Whether he is berating an imaginary politician and thereby terrifying the new maid, or stamping a message to the cook downstairs, or advising his son about women, Mr. Day's bland self-assurance, his innocent faith in his own powers is something to treasure as Mr. Lindsay portrays them. Dorothy Stickney (Mrs. Lindsay) as Mrs. Day, plays with a delicacy and charm which are completely winning. John Drew Devereaux avoids the pitfalls of making Clarence merely a juvenile by playing with a quiet reserve, a boyish understatement and without a shade of sophistication. Richard Simon, Raymond Roe, and Larry Tobinson are equally fetching as the younger Days.

Teresa Wright, who plays Clarence's sweetheart, looks like a new find, a young actress of poise and intelligence. Ruth Hammond, Katharine Eard, Dorothy Barnard, Richard Sterling, Portia Morrow, Nellie Burt, A. H. Van Buren, John C. King, and Timothy Kearse are other members of a grand cast. A special vote of thanks should be recorded for the women who were enrolled, variously during the evening, as servants in the Day household. Each was a distinct character.

Bretaigne Windust has placed and paced the play elegantly in the setting and period. Besides its smooth flow of comedy action, "Life with Father" bristles with the sort of directional touches which enrich the texture. Stewart Chaney has made some fine costumes and built a setting which seems exactly right to the last Victorian gewgaw.

'Life With Father'

Clarence Day's stories made into a three-act play by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse, staged by Bretaigne Windust, with setting and costumes by Stewart Chaney. Presented by Oscar Serlin at the Empire Theater, beginning Nov. 8, with the following cast:

Vinnie.....Dorothy Stickney
Annie.....Katherine Bard
Clarence.....John Drew Devereaux
John.....Richard Simon
Whitney.....Raymond Roe
Harlan.....Larry Robinson
Father.....Howard Lindsay
Margaret.....Dorothy Bernard
Cora.....Ruth Hammond
Mary.....Teresa Wright
The Rev. Dr. Lloyd.....Richard Sterling
Delia.....Portia Morrow
Nora.....Nellie Burt
Dr. Humphreys.....A. H. Van Buren
Dr. Sommers.....John C. King
Maggie.....Timothy Kearse

Richard Tucker

Monty Woolley and Edith Atwater

In a performance photograph of "The Man Who Came to Dinner" at the Music Box.

'Ninotchka' and Garbo

New York

Greta Garbo laughs at Melvyn Douglas in "Ninotchka." She laughs a little more uproariously than Mr. Douglas' unintentional flop to the floor might seem to warrant. But she laughs—hard and long. The sound of her laughter is pleasantly rich, as one might expect from a voice like Garbo's.

Having reported Miss Garbo's innocent merriment, we must cast about for other important information, sing hey the merry maiden commisar. For when glamour follows the M-G-M party line, Miss Garbo becomes a Russian official, dispatched to Paris to check up on a crown-jewel deal which is being woefully muddled by three comic under-commissars.

For the purposes of "Ninotchka" these three little brothers of Marx—Karl not Groucho—are disporting themselves in the royal suite of a ritzy Paris hotel when Ninotchka arrives on the scene, expressing the essence of the class struggle from head to, and including, both feet. So there you have the set-up when Count Leon of the boulevards (Melvyn Douglas) encounters her, shows her the Eiffel Tower, takes her back to his apartment, and proceeds to make love in the bourgeois Hollywood tradition.

And this is where the struggle became too much for all those concerned in the making of "Ninotchka"—everyone, that is, except Miss Garbo, who is magnificent throughout. For neither Ernst Lubitsch, the director, nor apparently any of the three scenarists, could decide whether to make it romantic comedy or just plain farce.

As romantic comedy, with a twist of nostalgia for ending, "Ninotchka" might have been quite amusing. As broad farce—and Sig Rumann. Felix Bressart, and Alexander Granach have a huge time as the caricatured Russians—it might have been very funny. But in its present state, "Ninotchka" reclines too often on both feet. The night of gaiety, the stealing of the jewels, the promise exacted from Ninotchka by a jealous rival to leave Paris immediately, the final reunion of Leon and Ninotchka, put a severe strain upon even the skill of Miss Garbo and Mr. Douglas, let alone what they do to our credulity.

For followers of Miss Garbo, this may not matter seriously. She plays Ninotchka with a sly sense of humor, a romantic lilt when required, and that marked individuality which is her greatest asset. Ina Claire is properly old-Russian-aristocracy-gone Parisienne as Swana the duchess. And the whole thing moves through those foreign sets which M-G-M seems to revive periodically. William Daniels' photography is well executed, except when he drives the camera across a room as if he were trying to win the Indianapolis trophy.

There is one other point which should not be overlooked. It concerns Section X of the Motion Picture Production Code, which says: "The history, institutions, prominent people, and citizenry of other nations shall be represented fairly." Even if this were not in the Code—and we fully recognize the weakness of this whole self-censorship business—"Ninotchka" certainly raises the question of taste in its treatment of Russia generally and some of its citizens in particular. Again, if the film had been a genial sort of farce, all this could have been taken in good humor. But because we are asked to take its story at least half-seriously, then we are also placed in the position of taking its politics half seriously too. In fact, if this sort of thing keeps up, it's going to be equally hard to follow either the Soviet or the M-G-M party line.

J. D. B.

Next Weeek's Openings

Monday—At Labor Stage Helen Howe presents for a week her new series of 11 sketches entitled, "Washington—All Change!" Instead of a collection of disparate monologues, Miss Howe will tell a connected story of a civil liberties investigation.

Tuesday—At the Mansfield Theater. "Thunder Rock," by Robert Ardrey, presented by the Group Theater. The action passes in a lighthouse on the Great Lakes. The cast includes Luther Adler, Frances Farmer, Morris Carnovsky, Lee J. Cobb, Myron McCormick, Art Smith, Roman Bohnen, Mary Fowler, Harry Bratsburg, Phil Brown, and Ruth Nelson. Elia Kazan has directed and the scenery is by Mordecai Gorelick.

Wednesday—At the Playhouse. "No Code to Guide Her," a comedy by Mark Reed. Jane Wyatt, Violet Heming, Walter Abel, Leo G. Carroll, Katharine Emmet, Eda Heinemann, John D. Seymour, Rosalind Ivan, and Bennett Challis. Alfred De Liagre, Jr., is the producer and director. Raymond Sovey has done the settings.

Friday—At the Alvin Theater. "Very Warm for May," a new musical play by Oscar Hammerstein 2nd and Jerome Kern. The cast includes Jack Whiting, Eve Arden, Hiram Sherman, Grace McDonald, and Frances Mercer. Mr. Hammerstein has staged the play with Hassard Short. Vincente Minnelli has done the costumes and scenery, and Albertina Rasch, the dances. Max Gordon is the producer.

Brenda Joyce of the Movies

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

It is to be a year of Brendas. There's a social one, you will remember, and now the movies have two, Brenda Marshall and Brenda Joyce.

Miss Joyce made something of a hit in her first picture, "The Rains Came"; and when I found her on the set of "Little Old New York," at the Fox studios, I decided to ask her why all the Brendas, and all at once. I told her I had never heard the name before 1938.

She soon explained about the name—her name originally wasn't Brenda Joyce at all, but Betty Leabo—and then went on to tell about her entry into pictures, which was so recent that it still startles her to think that she is a featured player being prepared for stardom.

* * *

It isn't much more than a year ago that Miss Joyce was a student at the University of California at Los Angels. She stopped her studies to take a job as a photographer's model, applying, meanwhile, for a stock girl job at the studios. The Fox people, it appears, were seeking someone who looked as if she had never acted, and picked Miss Joyce from a photograph. She was tested—three full days before a testing camera without a letup—and accepted. Only, instead of getting the stock job she had asked for, she was put into a leading role in the Bromfield story.

They gave her the change in name at once, because movie stars, as everyone knows, have the same kind of names the rest of us possess until the movie heads get to work and figure out something either gallant or glamorous to take the place of the old name. Mr. Zanuck is credited with thinking up Brenda Joyce for Betty Leabo.

She'll keep the name, she thinks. She has to sign her checks that way, and people have begun to call her Brenda—even her friends, who for a long time used to talk to her about Brenda Joyce without knowing that they were discussing her. Doubtless all this would be incredible anywhere except in the film capital, but here it is as ordinary as any of the other strange movie happenings.

Not, of course, that Miss Joyce's sudden success may not be charged with larger potentialities. This reporter can recall an earlier happening not unlike this. George Arliss wanted a fresh-looking girl for one of his pictures, and the studio couldn't seem to find one for him. Then the casting director showed him the photograph of a girl from another studio, who had recently asked him for a job. Arliss liked her looks, and asked to have her in; but when the casting director went to look for her, he had a hard time persuading her to go and see the star. It seems she had been let out by the other studio after doing a bit in one picture; and was all packed and ready to return to New York. But the chance to work with Mr. Arliss overcame her reluctance to enter another studio, and the screen career of Bette Davis was begun.

* * *

Henry King is at the directorial helm of "Little Old New York," which is the story of the building of Robert Fulton's "Clermont" and of the first trip up the Hudson by steam. The picture continues the stream of Americana and historical film to which the Fox people have given so much importance on their programs for the past couple of years. It also rounds out a quarter of a century in the movies for Director King, who looms today as one of the chief money-making directors in pictures. His "Alexander's Ragtime Band" came only second to "Snow White" last year.

King may be remembered as the first director who started the trek of American film makers to Europe. He has always contended that motion pictures should recreate history against its actual backgrounds; and in "The White Sister," made in 1922, he filmed scenes in Rome, Sorrento, Capri, and even on Mt. Vesuvius.

"We should always try to do this," he says today. "Motion pictures in this way can provide a thrill that is impossible in any other medium. It made Westerns the greatest pictures of the early era; and it is indispensable to the production of any realistically conceived picture."

The cast of "Little Old New York" includes Brenda Joyce, Alice Faye, Richard Greene, and Fred MacMurray in the leads, with a roster of some of the better known Hollywood supporting people in subordinate roles.

Miss Bryan in Cast

Jane Bryan, who looks like one of the promising young actresses of the season, has been cast in a leading role for the forthcoming "We Shall Meet Again," starring Merle Oberon, George Brent, and Pat O'Brien. Miss Bryan won her assignment by her performance opposite Paul Muni in "We Are Not Alone," set for a December release.

New Stock Company For Miami Beach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What is intended as a permanent stock company will open in its own new $25,000 theater on Jan. 8, at Miami Beach, Fla., according to Nancy Cushman, co-operator of the enterprise.

Producer and owner of what is believed to be the first Miami theatrical effort of its kind is Gant Gaither, a Yale graduate who recently has become interested in the theater. Glenn Jordan, erstwhile university professor and director of the New London Players of New London, N. H., has been engaged as director of the troupe of eight Equity and four non-Equity players.

The theater, to be known as The Miami Beach Playhouse, seats 400 persons and will run six nights a week, with no matinees, at a price scale of $2.20 to $.85. A revival chosen from recent Broadway successes, will be put on every week during the three-month season.

Miss Durbin and 'First Love'

New York

While everyone else in Hollywood seems bent on turning the Cinderella formula into something strange and new, Producer Joe Pasternak, with disarming ingenuity, has gone right back to the book for his latest Deanna Durbin picture. Since Miss Durbin is in the better order of Cinderellas, Mr. Pasternak has no trouble at all in convincing audiences that she did meet her Prince Charming and that they "lived happily ever after."

In this case, Miss Durbin is Connie Harding, poor relative, whose presence, after finishing school graduation, is only tolerated by her rich and selfish relatives. When Cousin Barbara Clinton (Helen Parrish) sees how lovely Cousin Connie is going to look in her not-too-simple white, she trumps up the arrival of an uncle from Washington whom Connie must wait at home to greet. But Barbara doesn't count on the good gnomes of kitchen, the garage, and pantry, otherwise the servants, nor on her father who, because he is Eugene Pallette, is all on Connie's side.

Cinderella Connie goes to the ball with a police escort due to the offices of the cook's constable brother, who also arranges that the Clintons shall spend up to 12 midnight in jail on a traffic violation. Connie captivates Prince Charming, wins all hearts with her singing of a Strauss waltz, and, would you believe it, loses her slipper as she is dashing out on the stroke of 12. The happy ending amid the flowing tears are forestalled long enough for Miss Durbin to return to her alma mater and sing "One Fine Day."

If it is true that a movie star is only as good as her last picture, then Miss Durbin is still tops. Since Director Henry Koster has obviously and blandly been trying in no way to innovate, he and those about him have been able to expend all their resources on doing the old things well. Photography, sound recording, and other technical matters have been expertly managed and Miss Parrish, Robert Stack, Mr. Pallette, Lewis Howard, Leatrice Joy, Charles Coleman, Kathleen Howard, Jack Mulhall, Frank Jenks, and others are made to fit the story like Cinderella's slipper.

Miss Durbin seems to have done rather less than her customary amount of singing for "First Love," which may come as a disappointment to some. But she is developing steadily as an actress, while maintaining the individuality, sincerity, and sense of humor which have always characterized her playing. "First Love" is first rate sentimental comedy which should reclaim even some of those skeptics who have grown doubtful of Cinderella and Prince Charming.

J. D. B.

'That They May Live'

New York

Abel Gance, who produced, wrote and directed "That They May Live," and Victor Francen and those others who enacted it, have cried from the depths their accusation against a civilization which has failed to understand "the most beautiful words that have ever been spoken on earth: 'Love one another!'"

"That They May Live" (the French title, "J'Accuse," is even more appropriate) was produced by M. Gance at a time when he felt there was still hope of averting another European war.

The story of "That They May Live" is the story of a veteran of the last war, a brilliant inventor who pledges to his comrades who were killed that "there never will be another war." Gradually his purpose becomes an obsession and that obsession, madness. He invents a steel glass, impervious to bullets, which he is going to give to the world to stop war. But this is taken by his employer to be used "patriotically" in the next war. So the inventor calls his comrades from their graves.

These specters sweep across the land in a terrifying wave. But instead of realizing that here is the human coinage with which victory is bought, instead of turning from the new strife, the people turn up on the inventor, bind him to a monument in honor of the war victims, and burn him.

M. Gance spares no horror in driving home the hideousness that is war, and the hysteria that is the prelude to war. His fantastic tragedy is told with eloquence and sincerity—whether he is showing us a soldier burying a dove, or a woman keeping alive the memory of a lost sweetheart by struggling to maintain a little restaurant near where she once cheered him and his comrades.

As the inventor, Victor Francen gives one of the most moving performances we have seen on the screen. This is not merely the performance of a brilliant actor. It is the cry of a man who has caught the anguish in which "That They May Live" was made. There are other splendid portrayals—though such a description sounds inadequate—by Line Noro, Marie Lou, Jean-Max, Renée Devillers, Georges Saillard, Paul Amiot, Rollin, Andre Nox, and Walter—not to mention those for whom there is no need to act, Les Gueules Cassées, the mutilated victims of the last war.

Henry Verdun has contributed a valuable score which is played by the Symphonic Orchestra of Paris, and Roger Hubert has provided such excellent photography that one regrets it could not have been better printed. However technically weak it is in some departments, nothing could vitiate M. Gance's anti-war message.

"That They May Live" cannot be shown in France. But there is nothing to prevent its being seen in the United States by students, by teachers, by parents, by lawmakers. "That They May Live" is now at the Filmarte Theater.

J. D. B.

'Allegheny Uprising'

New York

It begins to look as if this will be a winter of Indian warfare, wicked British pre-revolutionary officers, and pioneer hardships, on the nation's screens. Following close on the heels of "Drums Along the Mohawk," comes RKO's "Allegheny Uprising" which, even without Technicolor, is a colorful and exciting action picture. The foreword which explains what the shooting is all about reads as follows:

"Sixteen years before the Revolutionary War, in a Pennsylvania valley, a group of British Colonists spoke with guns in defense of liberty. . . . This is the story of James Smith and his Black Boys, and a chapter of history long lost in the Allegheny Mountains."

And a mighty exciting chapter it is, too. A chapter about traders who try to smuggle rum to the Indians under the British Army's unwitting protection. There are hand-to-hand scuffles, midnight rides, and dawn attacks. John Wayne, who did so well in "Stage Coach," is the Jim Smith of the piece, and a fine, upstanding, strong-and-silent man he makes, too. It is Wilfrid Lawson, however, as a tough bibulous Indian fighter and tavern keeper, who takes first acting honors for reasons which anyone who saw him in "Pygmalion" will readily understand.

Just where Claire Trevor might have fitted into "a chapter long lost in the Allegheny Mountains," we don't quite know, but that is where RKO finds her. How Mr. Smith could have withstood her twentieth-century lack of restraint in proposing on almost every possible (and a few impossible) occasions is also a little hard to credit. But then, he had his thoughts on other things. Miss Trevor does a regular shoutin' job as Janie, the heroine, and we haven't the heart to cavil over her presence as a romantic note. George Sanders, Brian Donlevy, Robert Barrat, John F. Hamilton, and Olaf Hytten are among those creditably engaged in these long rifle vs. musket skirmishes in old Pennsylvania. William A. Seiter has given the film galloping direction and the photography is superb.

J. D. B.

In the Days of Fulton

Richard Greene and Brenda Joyce

As Robert Fulton and Harriet Livingston in "Little Old New York"

Art Exhibitions

A. C. A. Gallery—Exhibition of modern art.

Albright Art Gallery—Exhibition of American paintings, to Nov. 28.

Associated American Artists Gallery — Exhibition of frescoes and paintings by Luis Quintanilla.

Babcock Galleries — Sketches, studies and intimate paintings by Thomas Eakins, to Nov. 25.

Buchloz Gallery—Sculpture by painters: Daumier, Degas, Gauguin, Kollwitz, Matisse, Modigliani, Picasso, and Renoir.

Downtown Gallery—Exhibition of contemporary American Genre, to Nov. 25.

Durand-Ruel Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by Berthe Morisot and Mary Cassatt, to Nov. 18.

James St. L. O'Toole—Inaugural Exhibitions: Portraits by Masters of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. To Nov. 25.

Ferargil Galleries—Water colors by Edith Hoyt. Also arts and water colors by Clarence Carter. Nov. 13-26.

Fifteen Gallery—New paintings by Alice Judson. Nov. 13-25.

Grand Central Art Galleries, Inc.—Recent paintings by Frank S. Kirk, to Nov. 25. Portraits of American Thoroughbreds, Favorites on the Turf and Field — Lithograph drawings by C. W. Anderson. (Print Panel Room), to Nov. 18. Mexican Portraits and landscapes in water colors by Joseph Margulies, to Nov. 28.

Kraushaar—Drawings by William Glackens of Spanish-American war scenes, to Nov. 4. Painting and water colors by Russell Cowles, to Nov. 30.

M. Knoedler & Co.—Paintings by Albert P. Ryder and Robert L. Newman. Nov. 13-Dec. 2.

Macbeth Gallery — Americana—Oils, water colors, drawings and prints. Nov. 30.

Julien Levy Gallery—Paintings by Gabor Peterdi.

Lilienfield Galleries—Paintings by Souverbie. Through Nov. 30.

Guy Mayer Gallery — Colored lithographs by Toulouse-Lautrec. Nov. 13-Dec. 2.

Midtown Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by Minna Citron. Through Nov. 20.

Milch Galleries—Paintings by Carlos Ruano Llopis. Nov. 13 to Dec. 2.

Montross Gallery—Water colors by Eleanor King Salley. Nov. 13-25.

Charles Morgan Gallery — Recent water colors by DeWitt Peters, Nov. 13-29.

New York Public Library — American print makers, to Nov. 30.

Schneider-Gabriel Galleries — Small paintings by French Modern Masters, Nov. 13-24.

Walter Galleries—Water colors and drawings by George Grosz, to Nov. 18.

Wells Gallery — Exhibition of Chinese textiles. Through November.

Marie Harriman Gallery—Cezanne Centennial Exhibition, to Dec. 2.

Daily—Nov. 13-25

in

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Chiang Takes On Another Big Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's action in assuming the governorship of Szechwan Province as a wartime emergency measure adds one more duty to an already overwhelming list, but solves an old political problem.

As recently as a year and a half ago, when the National Government was still in Hankow, a National Government appointee—Gen Chang Chun, one-time Foreign Minister among other things and a man distinguished enough but not a Szechwanese—had to sit at the capital because it was apparent that he could not take office as the Szechwan governor.

For generations, centuries, this remote western province was governed and misgoverned by medieval methods. It was treated as a feudal fief and its rulership was at one time controlled by a single family. At other periods, local military cliques held the power and operated practically independent of central authority. Both the remoteness of the country and the fiery nature of the people—reflected, incidentally, in Szechwan food which is the hottest in China—were favorable to this.

The situation was such that many predicted the capital of the country could never jeopardize itself to give shelter to the National Government organs. But just the opposite occurred.

And now General Chiang is referred to as "honoring" the Province by taking over its headship while the former governor goes to the fighting lines.

Chengtu, not Chungking, is the provincial capital, but the Generalissimo can and does frequently fly there in less than two hours so that is no obstacle.

Meanwhile Szechwan Province has been cut into three new provincial areas as a measure of increased administrative efficiency.

That such a step is overdue may be realized from the fact that Szechwan is several thousand square miles bigger than France and that it is the fifth largest province in a country renowned for size.

Szechwan has vast wealth in deposits of gold, coal, iron, sulphur, zinc, copper, and salt, while there is also an abundance of farm products. It is expected that the special administrative commissioners to be appointed under the new apportionment will bring forward programs for expediting the development of natural resources and increasing the general efficiency of government aid.

British Ship Sunk in North Sea

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP) — The 961-ton British steamer Carmarthen Coast was sunk in the North Sea yesterday and two members of its crew were missing.

Fourteen men, five of them injured, were rescued.

[Lloyd's Register says the Carmarthen Coast was owned by the Coast Lines, Ltd., and its home port was Liverpool.]

Norway Loses 2

BERGEN, Norway, Nov. 10 (AP)—Two Norwegian steamers, the 5,113-ton Geisha and the 810-ton Susanna, it was reported Nov. 9, have been seized by Germans.

Chile Too Late

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 10 (AP)—The 7,000-ton German freighter Lahn yesterday disappointed Chileans who hoped to incorporate it into their merchant marine by suddenly raising anchor and making a surprise sailing from the port of Talcahuano.

The freighter gave its destination as Hamburg after taking on a cargo of coal and food from another German freighter, the Frankfurt, which also had taken refuge at Talcahuano.

Official and maritime sources said the Government was planning formation of a private Chilean shipping monopoly which would purchase seven refugee German ships, including the Lahn, in Chilean ports. Officials said the Government would lend the monopoly 40,000,000 pesos (about $1,320,000).

Mexico Calling?

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 10 (AP)—Reports that secret German radio stations in the deep interior of Mexico are sending information on ship movements to sea raiders were under investigation today by Allied and neutral foreign intelligence agents.

According to these recurrent rumors, the transmitters operate on powerful, high frequencies that can carry important naval intelligence to ships far at sea in the Atlantic or Pacific.

One foreign operative displayed a sheaf of reports from staff observers in various sections of the Republic charging that hidden stations were at work. But out of the mass of reports, he said, agents had not gleaned enough clues to determine the location of any station.

He added there is substantial evidence, however, that a transmitter is located somewhere in Chiapas State, 500 miles southeast of Mexico City. The rugged interior and difficult communications make it difficult for the Mexican Government to control the situation, the informant said.

Full Steam South

KORSÖR, Denmark, Nov. 10 (AP)—Fishermen returning to this port in Zealand yesterday said they saw the German liner New York escorted by three torpedoboats and a warplane steaming south through the Great Belt into the Baltic, apparently returning to Germany from Murmansk, Russia.

The 22,337-ton Hamburg-American liner sailed hurriedly from New York on Aug. 28, on the eve of outbreak of war. On Oct. 3, a sailor who had been a member of the crew of the Bremen, said at Oslo that he had seen the New York at Murmansk, Soviet Russia's Arctic port, when the Bremen was docked there. The New York's crew of 400, he said, had been sent back to Germany.

Haven for Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Russia's port of missing ships, Murmansk, where the German liner Bremen is reported to be lying, and where the American-owned freighter City of Flint was taken, after its capture by a German prize crew, is the only ice-free port on the Soviet North Coast.

"Because of the warmth which the Gulf Stream has left even after crossing the Atlantic Ocean, this port, just east of the Finnish border, is open throughout the winter and has the same temperture as Moscow, more than 700 miles south," according to a recent report of the National Geographic Society here. It is farther north than Iceland and almost as near the pole as Northern Alaska.

The development of Murmansk started about 25 years ago, the report states. Then it resembled a town of America's pioneer West. The bulidings were of logs, since replaced by modern homes with electric light and running water. Its population now is upwards of 10,000.

The 900-mile-long Murmansk-Leningrad Railroad, the world's most northern railway, runs eastward around the southern shore of Lake Ladoga, turns north on the western shores of Lake Onega, and connects with Parandovo, Kem, Kovda, and Kandalaksha, the report continues. More than two-thirds of the roadbed has been constructed since 1914 through almost impenetrable forests and over swamps, bogs, and frozen lakes. It crosses 1,110 bridges before entering the Russian port.

The railway is being electrified; motor highways are under construction, and a radiocasting station has been placed in operation. Also at Murmansk is a large cold storage plant, a canning factory with a dock yard and ship repair works, a coopery, glue factory, and other industrial establishments.

Cod, shark, and herring fishing bring more than 200,000 tons of fish to Murmansk wharves annually.

On the only square in Murmansk stands a monument to the Bolshevists who were killed in defending the territory against the Allied advance south along the railway in 1918. Murmansk had been a center of British and American military operation.

A more recent development adding to the importance of the port is the opening, for three months of the year, of the northern sea route from Murmansk across the north of Siberia 6,000 miles to Vladivostok on the Pacific Coast. This route has been made possible by the building of four new ice breakers of 12,000 tons each with Diesel engines developing 10,000 horsepower.

Ships sailing the 30 miles of the gulf from Murmansk to the Barents Sea cannot follow the compass because it is deflected by the immense iron deposits on either side.

Convoys Satisfy

LONDON, Nov. 10 (CP)—Nearly 2,500 allied merchant vessels are voyaging under protection of the British convoy system, according to information from the Dominions Office. Up to Nov. 8 only eight ships in convoy had been destroyed by enemy action, the office said, pointing to this fact and the reduction of merchant ship losses since the first week of the war as evidence of the system's efficiency.

Forces of escorting craft and patrol vessels have been enormously increased. The best method of protecting maritime trade remains the destruction of attacking enemy forces, the Dominions Office informant said, remarking that efficiency of the British anti-submarine forces is proven not only by heavy German submarine losses "but also by the fact that the German submarines have been forced to cruise increasingly far away from the focal area of trade."

Patrol Increased

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 10 (AP)—Naval sources said today they understood at least half a dozen French warships had arrived in the South Atlantic area to help the British Navy patrol the sea lanes.

Confirmation that the British Navy is reinforcing its units in these waters came today when the 7,030-ton cruiser Achilles, which has been operating in the Pacific, arrived at Rio de Janeiro. Three British cruisers were in or had recently sailed from Argentine ports, the 10,000-ton Cumberland, the 8,390-ton Exeter, and the 6,985-ton Ajax.

Bank Job Also

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Much controversy has been aroused by the recent decision of the National Government at Chungking that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek should be chairman of a committee to control the four Government banks—the Farmers' Bank, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications.

Against this move it is argued among other things that it puts more sticking-quality upon the "dictator" label which critics, and the uninformed, pin upon the Generalissimo. It multiplies his already heavy duties and responsibilities. It demands from him (so it is declared) close attention, information and training which are incompatible with his other functions.

On the other hand, it is argued that however little the Generalissimo may seek to put all the reins into his own hand, no one else is as strong in the Government. The four banks have not been coordinated in many respects and it is declared that they have failed to pull together for wartime needs. For example, the Government has wanted two of the banks to help peasants of the agrarian hinterland, but the banks have been reluctant to do much because however necessary the venture may be from the national standpoint, it is not tempting from a banking point of view.

The Generalissimo at least can align the banks behind other organs serving in union during the national emergency, it is argued.

Often mentioned is the rivalry between the Finance Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung, by virtue of his post head of the Central Bank, and the former incumbent, Harvard graduate I. V. Soong, head of the Bank of China. There have been reports that Dr. Soong might resume his former position.

Hungary Builds Fortifications On Soviet Border

BUDAPEST, Nov. 10 (AP)—War Minister Charles Bartha told the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that Hungary had started construction of fortifications along its new frontier with Soviet Russia.

[Territory acquired by Russia in the partition of Poland gave the Soviet a common frontier with Hungary for approximately 100 miles southeast from the San River to the Rumanian border.]

"We now have a common frontier with the Soviets," deputies quoted Mr. Bartha as saying. "It is now necessary to build fortifications. These have started on a small scale but will be built up completely in the spring."

Mr. Bartha's announcement coincided with the arrival of the Italian General, Enrico Ricardi, in Budapest. Italy has shown a strong friendliness toward the Hungarian Government.

Labor Arbitration Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—This Province's pioneer labor arbitration law—forbidding strikes unless workers first submit their complaints to arbitration—has been upheld in the courts. The test is the first in the Province and is believed here to be the first time the issue has been ruled on in Canada.

The court decision imposes a $150 fine, with option of three months in jail, upon a labor leader held responsible for the sudden strike of miners organized under the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the Pioneer Mine, at Bridge River. The Government asserted that the miners had defied the law by failing to wait for the inauguration and completion of arbitration proceedings before they went on strike. It felt that if this were permitted at Bridge River the whole purpose of the arbitration law would fail.

The prosecutions launched by the Government quickly succeeded. It is now prosecuting other labor leaders concerned in the strike.

These proceedings were considered significant not only as indicating the Government's determination to uphold its arbitration law but for their effect on the C. I. O., which has been seeking to organize widely in British Columbia. The Government asserts that the local C. I. O. union at the Pioneer Mine deliberately violated the law to test its strength and the Government's willingness to stand by it.

In the Provincial Legislature Labor and Socialist members will press for a change in the law to permit quick strikes before arbitration is enforced, but the Government said it would not agree to any such changes. Compulsory arbitration thus will remain in force here.

Allies Still Aid China, Shih Says

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Amabssador to the United States, declared last night that despite the European war France and England still were aiding China in its war with Japan and that Russia was actively supporting his country with credits and munitions.

He was "pleasantly surprised," he said, that Europe's war had not taken away China's support. Aid from France and Great Britain, he said was coming "through the back door," that is, through French Indo-China and British Burma.

Dr. Shih said he did not expect the United States or other countries to take up arms for China but added that "a great factor for Chinese victory would be the United States adhering to its abrogation of its trade treaty with Japan."

China, he declared, would fight on "indefinitely" against its enemy.

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Bankers Hear Industry In U. S. Is Backing Allies

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Nov. 10—Robert M. Hanes, head of the American Bankers Association, said today the American people are so eager for the Allies to win the European war that they will continue to manufacture arms and supplies even if the Government takes a large share of the profits, by taxes.

Mr. Hanes, in a press interview, said the trend at present is toward increasing taxation of war profits, and that he felt the American people are patriotic enough to accept war profit taxes. Mr. Hanes, of Winston-Salem, N. C., was in Boston to attend the tenth New England Bank Management Conference, sponsored by the New England Council.

Anticipating that the war will be a long one, Mr. Hanes warned against the buying up of material and supplies for arms products in the expectation of rapidly rising prices and increased demands. He said that for the present, with the general exception of airplanes, the Allies are well supplied so that it will be some time before heavy demands are made on this country for arms.

"A lot of people, who buy heavily now, may get burned," Mr. Hanes said.

More Business Confidence

He reported rising business confidence throughout the country, both because of an improved domestic situation and because of anticipation of some war orders. As far as banks are concerned, Mr. Hanes said an increase in loans may be looked for. At the present time, he explained, manufacturers and industrialists have been able to operate without borrowing for working capital. But, he stated, an upturn in business will probably result in increased borrowings from the banks for working capital and increased activities in the money market.

Speaking of the present effect of the war on American business, Mr. Hanes said: "A lot of people are going to be disappointed at the amount of business we are going to get from the war now . . . but if the war carries on for some time, as it probably will, we may get some business. People buying up stocks and goods now may get burned."

Eager for Allied Victory

Of the possibility of heavy taxes on profits, Mr. Hanes observed that the American people "want to see the Allies win badly enough so that they will manufacture arms supplies even if the Government takes a big share of the profits."

Mr. Hanes, elected President of the American Bankers Association at Seattle in September, is President of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company of Winston-Salem, N. C. He denied that the South is the Nation's Economic Problem No. 1 and insisted that it is Economic Opportunity No. 1.

Mr. Hanes complimented New England's traits of thrift and industry and said if the rest of the United States would adopt New England's business habits, "we would not be spending our way toward bankruptcy." He was interviewed by newspapermen in a reception room of the National Shawmut Bank.

In the meantime, addressing 500 banking officials attending the Conference, C. F. Weed, President of the New England Council, said that "New England should strive to hold that portion of the airplane industry it now has and to capture more and more of it."

Need Skilled Mechanics

Declaring that this section has "beyond any other section, an abundance of the greatest fundamental need of this industry—precision minded mechanics," Mr. Weed told the delegates that "if any of you bankers have customers with shops employing highly skilled labor and not at present contributing to the aircraft industry, you might do well to point out to them this potentiality."

"Research," Mr. Weed asserted, "is the highway to New England's future." He pointed out that the New England Council, as an industrial development group, had established a new products committee largely for the benefit of 75 per cent of the region's industrial firms which are too small to afford research departments of their own.

"This committee," he declared, "will from time to time furnish you bankers with bulletins describing new things that can be advantageously undertaken in New England. You will know which of your depositors are best able to take these matters under consideration."

Delay Law Course At Negro College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Operation of a law department at the North Carolina College for Negroes here, for which provision was made by the 1939 General Assembly last winter, has been deferred until 1940, because only one applicant was able to qualify. In the meantime, the lone qualifying student decided to take other graduate studies.

The law school closed shortly after it was opened. Decision to postpone operation for another year was reached after a number of conferences between members of the faculty, the President of the College, the Board of Trustees and Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, Dr. James E. Shepard, President of the College, announced.

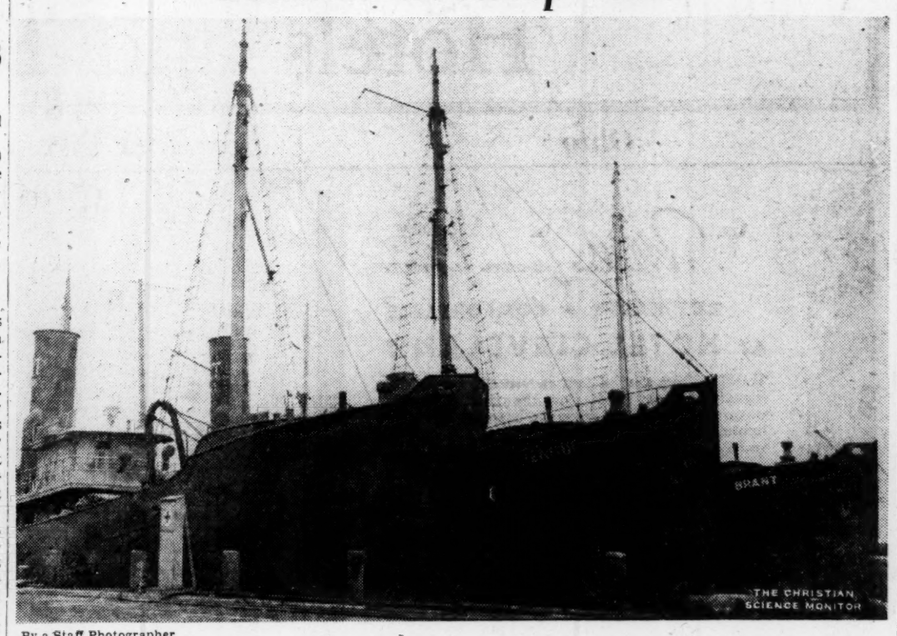
"In the meantime," Dr. Shepard said, "Dr. M. T. Van Hecke, of the University of North Carolina Law School, who served as acting dean of the negro law school, will continue in an advisory capacity."

24 Votes for Bankhead?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Although he originally advocated an uninstructed delegation to the Democratic national convention, Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama now wants a delegation instructed for Speaker William B. Bankhead, "as long as, in their opinion, he has a reasonable chance to attain that high honor."

Destined to Sweep Mines



By a Staff Photographer

Trawlers Now at Boston

Three of the five fishing boats which are reported purchased by French interests for use in connection with the war. The sale is subject to the sanction of the United States Maritime Commission.

Twelfth to Ratify: N. C. Plans Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Historical pageantry will mark Fayetteville's observance of the sesquicentennial of the ratification there by North Carolino of the Federal Constitution, in 1789. The State was next to the last of the 13 Colonies to ratify. Only Rhode Island trailed it. North Carolina demanded a clause guaranteeing religion's freedom before ratifying.

Fayetteville's sesquicentennial will be held Nov. 20-25. Two prize-winning playwrights, Mr. and Mrs. William Peery, are collaborating at Chapel Hill, the seat of the State University, in writing the historic episode which will be one of the principal features of the celebration in the town where "ye old slave market" is still intact, in the center of things, and where Flora MacDonald lived while in America. Fayetteville was the capital of the colony when it was admitted to statehood through the signing of the Constitution.

The title of the episode in course of preparation will be "To Make Men Free," and it will be given on the balcony of the old market, which occupies the identical site where the Constitution was ratified 150 years ago.

Although it is one of the oldest towns in the State, Fayetteville now is modern in all respects, yet it has maintained, to a marked degree, many suggestions of that antiquity which distinguished it for so many generations. The sesquicentennial exercises are expected to draw many visitors, including distinguished men and women, from all parts of North Carolina and from adjoining States.

French Want Boston Boats; Maritime Board Must Approve

The possibility that the Maritime Commission would approve the proposed sale to French interests of five fishing trawlers, some of which are now tied up in Boston, appeared bright here today, following President Roosevelt's statement in his press conference in Washington this morning that sale of ships to foreign countries would be legal.

While there was no official statement as to what the Maritime Commission would do in the case of these Boston trawlers, those close to the Commission in Washington expressed optimism that permission would be granted.

Built during the World War for the French Government for use as mine sweepers, but finished too late for service, the vessels were made into fishing trawlers for the Portland Trawling Company.

The vessels are the Coot, which is now at sea on a fishing trip; the Brant, Penguin, Loon and Plover. The Penguin was built at Cleveland, Ohio, and the others were built at Savannah, Ga. All were finished in 1919, soon after the Armistice was signed, on Nov. 11, 1918.

Negotiations for the purchase were arranged with the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company, of which the Portland Trawling Company is a subsidiary, after two commissioners from the French Government inspected the four craft that are laid up in East Boston. Gross tonnage of each ranges from 409 tons to 414 tons. All are 139 feet long except the Coot which is 150 feet long.

Stanley de John Osborne, Vice-President of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries, said today: "We are willing to sell these trawlers, which have been tied up for 18 months, because they were found to be more costly to operate than the newer type and less efficient on the fishing banks. We have been negotiating with French interests for the sale, but actual confirmation has not yet been completed. No money has been passed as yet."

French officials are understood to be visiting the leading American seaports in search of other craft of similar type to purchase for probable war service.

* * *

At least one American-flag steamship line is to remain in trans-Atlantic service under the provisions of the revised Neutrality Act. The American Scantic Line management announces that it will continue service to Bergen, Norway, which is permissible under the law, they say, as long as they do not operate south of Bergen. The Line, owned by Moore & McCormack, which formerly operated to Sweden, Denmark and Baltic ports, as well as to Norway, has revamped its schedule and will continue service to Bergen. At Bergen, cargo destined for Oslo, Gothenburg and Copenhagen will be transshipped. The next sailing will be the steamer Mormactide, from New York, Nov. 11, according to A. Douglas Cook, general agent for New England of the company.

Mexican Oil Enters U. S.; Production at 1937 Level

(Continued from Page 1)

ports and Mexico now has accrued large credits in Germany which cannot be liquidated because of the war.

No new political obstacles to sales in the United States have arisen during the past five months, leading to the belief that no further difficulties will arise to prevent Mexican sales here on the new contracts. This condition was hinted by President Cardenas at the opening of the Congress on Sept 1 when he stated that "world markets are now open to Mexican oil."

Dr. Herzog refused to reveal if any sales were being made to Great Britain but said spot sales were going to France and Sweden. He described the present program of distribution as "building our international market" and said sales had been made to Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and the Central American countries. Italy's contract for Mexican oil covers 7 per cent of the total production and is in exchange for three oil tankers being built in Italy and for rayon yarns.

Proceeds from current sales to the United States will remain in this country, he pointed out, being used to pay for new machinery and equipment for the oil industry, the National Railways, the irrigation system and highway building. Mexico's importance as a consumer of United States goods can be guaged by the fact that from 1934 up to the oil expropriation more than $100,000,000 was spent in this country by the Cardenas Government.

"With these new developments we hope our commercial exchange can be intensified to the benefit of both the United States and Mexican peoples," said Dr. Herzog. "It is also clear that the United States can regain its Latin-American markets, previously lost to European nations, since the relations between the United States Government and those of the other American Republics are founded on a cordial, understanding and authentic friendship."

Study Canada-U. S. Arbitration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A $500 international fellowship for the study of commercial arbitration was announced recently by William H. Coverdale, newly elected Chairman of the Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission and President of the Canada Steamship Lines.

The terms of the initial scholarship provide for a survey of Canada's arbitration laws and facilities and will be awarded to a student enrolled in a Canadian university. The school and the recipient of the award will be chosen by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. The fellowship was donated by Thomas J. Watson, one of the 10 members of the Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission and a director of the American Arbitration Association.

The creation of the fellowship is the first official move on the part of the Commission to establish an arbitration system between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Coverdale also announced that in order to facilitate the flow of increased trade between this country and the Provinces, the Commission has agreed upon an arbitration clause, designed to settle contractual controversies between business firms in the United States and Canada.

The clause will assure business men of immediate hearing of their claims and in order to avoid a possible break in trade relations when contract disagreements arise.

The new clause, which provides that all differences arising out of breach of contract between Canadian and American businesses shall be settled through arbitration instead of litigation, is to be submitted for approval to the members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. If approved, the Commission, through the American Arbitration Association and the Canadian Chamber, will recommend its use to all business men engaged in inter-American commerce.

At the same meeting the Chamber will consider the appointment of a Canadian panel of arbitrators whose work in settling contractual disputes will be co-ordinated with the national tribunals in this country and the inter-American panels which function in Latin American countries, thereby rounding out an arbitration procedure for the Western Hemisphere.

Electric Production Shows Marked Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Central electric stations in Canada produced 2,204,965,000 kilowatt hours during July compared with 1,987,774,000 in the same month a year ago.

Boston Sheriff To Quit Post After Charges

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Nov. 10—Francis Juggins, counsel for John F. Dowd, Sheriff of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, announced today that Mr. Dowd will submit his resignation to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall "either today or the first thing Monday morning."

The announcement climaxed a campaign of the Boston Bar Association to obtain his removal on charges that he had sold jobs at the Courthouse and Charles Street Jail in return for contributions to a campaign fund.

The Association filed a petition with the Massachusetts Supreme Court on Oct. 3 asking the Sheriff's removal, and the trial was scheduled to begin next Monday.

Mr. Dowd has frequently denied the charges brought by the Bar Association and also denied that he would resign under fire.

Mr. Juggins' announcement was accepted by both the Bar Association and the office of District Attorney William J. Foley as confirmation of a report published 10 days ago that he would resign.

The District Attorney's office said that the evidence obtained by the Bar Association would be presented to the Grand Jury by the end of next week, and that criminal prosecution of the Sheriff would be asked.

Judge Frederick Chase, President of the Bar Association, declared: "The Bar Association, through its counsel, Reuben L. Lurie, was prepared to present its evidence before the full Court on Monday. Instead of facing the evidence then, Sheriff Dowd chooses to resign now. This act speaks for itself and requires no further comment."

President Warns Press On Labor Pact Story

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt advised newspapermen Nov. 10 to refrain from writing stories not strictly accurate about efforts to bring together labor's warring factions, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Asked at a press conference about his separate conversations Nov. 9 with John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chairman, and William Green, A. F. of L. president, Mr. Roosevelt replied they were merely continuing previous talks.

Informed that Mr. Green had told reporters he was ready at any time to resume peace negotiations and that Mr. Lewis had referred reporters to the President, the latter said it was possible he had discussed different matters with the two men.

War Boom Not Here Yet, Mrs. Roosevelt Declares

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt expressed belief that every individual could help prevent undue price increases and that the Government should "take certain very decisive measures to prevent profiteering."

Writing in the November Democratic Digest, Mrs. Roosevelt told a questioner, however, that she did not think the country had experienced a war boom yet. If prices rise beyond a legitimate point, particularly without an accompanying gain in wages, she said, citizens should report the instances to Government officials.

Rose Bushes for Asking To Beautify Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thousands of rose bushes are being furnished here to those desiring them, by members of the Duval County Highway Beautification Association. The aim of the organization is to make Jacksonville and surrounding vicinity "rose conscious."

Last year in a similar effort the group distributed 20,000 rose bushes throughout the county, according to Mrs. W. S. Jennings, president.

Paid Vacations Rule In Petroleum Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Vacations with pay are now provided for more than 98 per cent of all wage earners in the petroleum industry, including the producing and refining branchces, it is reported by the United States Department of Labor.

The chemical industries, which include petroleum refining, food, rubber and machinery industries, and which pioneered in the movement, were still the leaders in the industrial field granting vacation with pay in 1937, according to the Department.

Fire Losses Sharply Reduced by Georgia City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—In the first nine months of 1939 this city has had less than $400 total fire loss. Approximately one half of this loss was in one dwelling. This city, one of the oldest in the State and a former capital, covers a considerable area and includes a number of State Institutions and schools whose varied activity and risk makes the record all the more unusual.

Remains of 1851 Show Bared in Hyde Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Remains of the foundations of the great Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park have been brought to light during excavation work for soil for filling sandbags.

A large number of concrete blocks of different shapes and sizes have been unearthed. When digging is finished the blocks are to be buried again.

Strong Similarity Is Seen In U. S. and British Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—There is a strong similarity of objectives between the Monroe Doctrine of the United States and the European balance of power policy of Great Britain, in the opinion of Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer.

"It is evident that England in Europe and the United States in America are fundamentally interested in the maintenance of the independence of the States on their respective continents," Mr. Coudert declared in an address before the English Speaking Union here yesterday. "They must, therefore, be devoted to the upholding of the law against aggression and to the settlement of disputes by arbitration and diplomacy as against settlement by the arbitrament of war. This is no mere theoretical deduction. It has been tried out in the furnace of long experience.

"Since 1814, all controversies—and they have been many—between Great Britain and the United States have been resolved by judicial methods. We have but to remember the sentiment of that grave dispute with Great Britain over the Confederate cruisers at the termination of the American Civil War, a dispute which might easily have led to war. This dispute was submitted to arbitration and resolved by a decision against Great Britain and a consequent payment of damages.

Bering Sea Case

"Again in the '90s was the excitement over the seizure of ships in the Northern Pacific and Bering Sea under claim by the United States over rights to the seal herd. Few but historians know how passions were aroused and how violent was the language employed, and yet a long and formal arbitration ultimately decided the case against the United States, but made regulations to preserve the seal herd and terminated this now forgotten controversy."

Mr. Coudert recalled that Lord Salisbury once said that "cod" and "lobster" were once "fighting words" between England and America.

"The fishery arbitration settled this controversy that had lasted well over 100 years," he continued. "Again during the Cleveland Administration the British Guiana-Venezuela boundary was a subject of bitter controversy. President Cleveland appointed a commission to determine that boundary because of the delay of Great Britain in assenting to arbitration. Lord Salisbury, however, appreciated the identity of interests that both nations had in maintaining peace through law and again an arbitral tribunal fixed the boundary and the controversy passed into the limbo of oblivion.

Key to U. S. Interests

"These are matters of high state policy. They seem to me to dictate the direction in which our interests, apart from all sentiment, must lie.

"But there are other features in addition. The English and the French people have long cherished and developed respect for the individual in his life and in his liberty. . . . Whatever virtues great peoples like the German people and the Russian people may have had, they have not yet trod the paths of individual liberty. Prussianism has never had a great charter, and no Russian Government—and least of all those since the revolution—has respected the rights and dignity of man."

Mr. Coudert stressed that it was common interest, perhaps, rather than sentiment, which brought together people whose ways of life were not dissimilar, whose sense of values have a common denominator.

Bar to Aggression

"It is for this reason," he continued, "that whatever course the United States may take during the development of the present war, its national interests, even more than its natural sentiments and traditional respect for individual liberty, must prevent its people from having any sympathy with the aggressive militaristic methods which have trampled on the rights of smaller nations and which disregard their lives and independence with the same cynical contempt as they do in dealing with the individual who practices the right of free speech and independent opinion.

"It may well be that policy dictates a neutral course and that in the end this may contribute to general peace. As to this no one can be sure, but I am confident that no intelligent American citizen can be indifferent to the result of a struggle which so clearly involves American interests and American standards of civilization.

"Summing it up in a word, the interest of America is in a world governed by law as distinguished from one governed by force. Law must be based upon intelligent public opinion of free men and free nations.

"The future, if it is to be progress rather than decadence, lies along the lines of federation and co-operation. Imperialism—stark, primitive and as brutal as in the days of the Hun or the Vandal—must ever be the antithesis to American interests and principles of government."

Engineers See Machine Test 1-10,000,000th Inch Oil Film

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Machinery for testing the lubricating properties of oil films only one ten-millionth of an inch thin, emerged from experiments in the Columbia School of Engineering at the preview of modern engineering practices yesterday and today. The experiments were given before engineers attending celebrations of the School's seventy-fifth anniversary.

The device has been mounted on a brick and cement foundation in a new oil laboratory constructed beneath Low Memorial Library. Here physicists assert there is a minimum of vibration. It consists of highly efficient indicators showing the amount of friction involved in the rubbing of diamonds and sapphires over highly polished and thinly lubricated surfaces of steel, gold, platinum, and rhodium.

It was devised by William Claypoole, first holder of a fellowship in the School of Engineering given by a prominent oil company for research in lubrication. By turning a graduated disc he can adjust the pull necessary to balance friction so the pointer on the face of the dial stays in the zero position. Consequently a glance at the reading on the disc at any moment gives the exact value of the friction.

Precautions Taken

To obtain such accurate measures, special precautions must be taken to thoroughly clean the surfaces of the metal test specimens. This is in itself a major problem, Mr. Claypoole said. "Steel is especially difficult to clean because it is so susceptible to oxidation. A piece of newly cleaned steel allowed to remain wet for even a few seconds acquires a visible film of rust, and it is practically impossible, even by the most exacting methods, to prevent some oxidation."

Even the touch of the finger causes a thin film of salts and oil to form on the specimen. Dust from the air must be excluded, since this would cause roughness on the highly polished surfaces.

Coating the metals with oil to be tested is another problem. At present, Mr. Claypoole spreads it by converting the oil to a fine fog. The particles being electrically charged, these droplets attach themselves to the clean metal surface in a film of uniform thickness of any desired amount.

Reason for Research

At first glance it might be asked why the study of such thin oil films is practical? Although clearances between rubbing parts in modern machinery, especially in the automobile and high-speed electrical machines, are extremely small, the surfaces are so smooth that in ordinary operation the protecting oil film is thick enough to provide perfect protection against actual metal-to-metal contact.

The trouble is that when machinery of any kind is started after a period of rest, there is grave risk of injury because the pressure has squeezed out the oil until only an extremely thin film remains. It is to prevent damage at such times that researchers now study the properties of thin oil films and the effect of surface polish on rubbing metals.

The main part of the apparatus consists of two accurately balanced arms pivoted to each other like the letter T lying on its side. The lower end of the vertical arm holds a rounded sapphire. A delicate electric contact device, attached to the upper end of the arm is so arranged that if the gem moves three-quarters of a thousandth of an inch in either direction, the movement even though too small to be visible to the unaided eye, is recorded on a meter.

During the test, the operator watches the movements of the sapphire as indicated on the meter.

Mine Roof Tests

Also showing at the invitational preview was a new method of studying the roof structures of mines. It promises a factual method for determinig just how far miners can go in their operations without roof shorings. Enginers formerly had to wait until a roof collapsed before they could study conditions which brought it about.

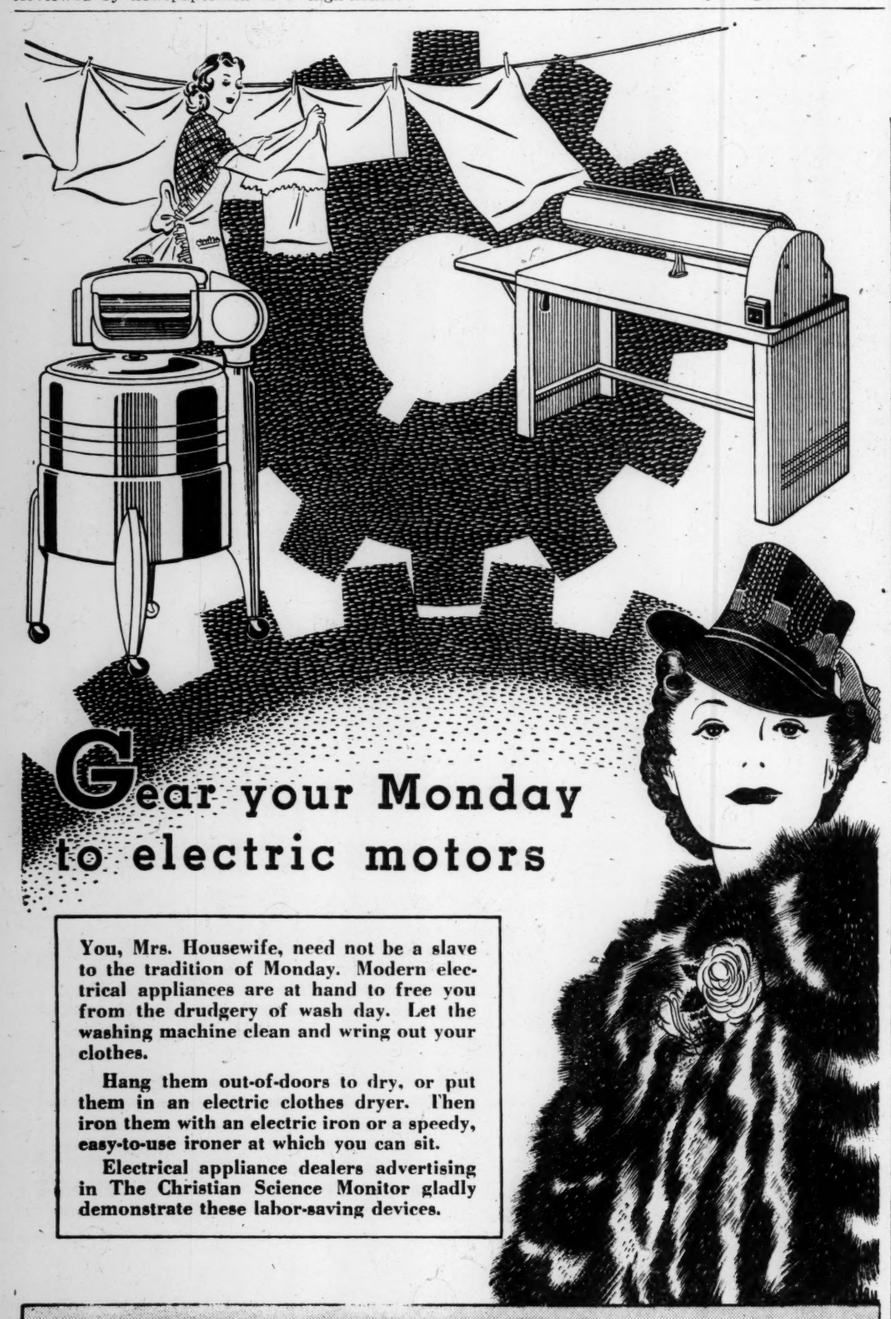
The difficulty has been in duplicating the natural forces of gravity and pressure existing in mines. This has at last been overcome by whirling miniature mine tunnels in a specially constructed centrifuge which substitutes centrifugal force for gravitational. The ultimate collapse of the model may now be observed and photographed, using stroboscopic light.

Miniature model testing could be seen in practically every laboratory. The technique has been even more highly developed at Columbia than at other colleges and the models shown illustrate latest advances in engineering design. A particularly telltale story was shown by the fluid flow analyzer when Prof. H. L. Parr placed a model "streamlined automobile" in the device to illustrate how far automotive engineers really were free from true streamlining. The pattern of air flow visible told its own story of why the unfortunate person riding in a rumble seat has more than a slight "draft on the back of his neck."

War Department Orders Retirement of General

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department ordered the retirement of Brig. Gen. Walter G. Kilner, an Assistant Chief of the Army Air Corps, because of physical disability, effective Nov. 30.

As a lieutenant, General Kilner was a member of the Army's first aero squadron, which was attached to General Pershing's Mexican Expedition in 1916. In the World War he was awarded a distinguished service medal for organizing the training of American air pilots in France.



You, Mrs. Housewife, need not be a slave to the tradition of Monday. Modern electrical appliances are at hand to free you from the drudgery of wash day. Let the washing machine clean and wring out your clothes.

Hang them out-of-doors to dry, or put them in an electric clothes dryer. Then iron them with an electric iron or a speedy, easy-to-use ironer at which you can sit.

Electrical appliance dealers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor gladly demonstrate these labor-saving devices.

Electrical servants lighten housework

Southern California Logical Choice for Rose Bowl According to Schedules

Trojans Have Passed Heavy Part of Conference Season

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10—Study of the football schedules for the Pacific Coast Conference shows the University of Southern California practically sitting in the Rose Bowl waiting for some potent opponent.

There are those in the Los Angeles area who will disagree with this amble out onto the treacherous limb of prognostication. I speak of those enthusiasts who support the theory that the University of California at Los Angeles can somehow turn the trick of the season Dec. 9 and come up wearing the coveted golden helmet signifying the Conference Championship.

The UCLA rooters have two good reasons for their contention—Kenny Washington, and Jack Robinson. The latter, true to the old saw "quicker than you can say Jack R . . .," can break up a game in its last minutes by a zig-zag run or an intercepted pass quicker than you can say "quicker."

The Southern California "Trojans" have come through the toughest part of their Coast Conference battle. They will have a very uneasy afternoon against Notre Dame down at South Bend, Indiana, Nov. 25—but what they did last year to a strong Irish team they can do again. Why? Because they have a better team at USC this season than last, and secondly, because Notre Dame has been winning too many close ones (by one and two points) which is not conducive to the confidence they are going to need if a victory over USC can be engineered. But at least Notre Dame will have the advantage of playing on its home turf.

If the Trojans get over Notre Dame they have one week before Washington comes snarling out of the Pacific Northwest to try to repeat that stingaree that smirched the Trojan armour last year. Then a week's preparation for UCLA and the victor should go to the Rose Bowl. And we've picked the Trojans.

* * *

Intersectional scores will soon be coming hot off the gridiron. For instance that Notre Dame-USC game at South Bend Nov. 25.

Stanford—new gray silk pants and all—goes East to try to freeze out Dartmouth Dec. 2. Last year when the Dartmouths brought All-America Bob MacLeod out here the warm weather melted the Big Green machine to the place where it looked more like a sprinkler for the turf. Dartmouth should have easy pickings against the Stanford Indians this year—unless the Ivy League brand of football isn't up to the brand of that's played out here on the West Coast.

Dec. 30 California's Golden Bears travel down to Atlanta Georgia to meet the "rambling wrecks from Georgia Tech." Tech ought not to be wrecked running over one of the weakest California teams in history.

But to Oregon State goes the plum—or should we say the "pineapple"—of the season. The Beavers are going out to Hawaii to play the All Stars at Honolulu Christmas Day and the University of Hawaii New Year's Day. This is a trip that all the West Coast Universities are green-eyed about each year.

They have a wonderful time out there, and the relatively large scores run up by the mainland opposition never fazes the Hawaiian hosts. They play for the "fun" of playing over there.

* * *

Tennis Notes: Frankie Kovacs, the slim, black-haired tenniseer from Oakland, better known as the "bad boy of tennis"—although he has taken the straight and narrow recently—has gone over to the Philippine Islands and the Orient on a tennis tour.

His partner in this exhibition series is Franjo Puncec, the Jugoslav champion and ranked No. 2 in Europe's pre-war tennis rating. The tour is under the sponsorship of the Northern California Tennis Association.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Giants' Ground Gainer

VERY LITTLE BIT ADDED TO WHAT YOU'VE GOT...
LEEMANS GOES AFTER THAT EXTRA INCH
THIS IS HIS FOURTH SEASON WITH THE GIANTS
"Tuffy" LEEMANS
-THE GIANTS' GREAT GROUND-GAINER IS JUST ABOUT THE MOST DIFFICULT BACK IN THE LEAGUE TO STOP
HE IS MOST DANGEROUS JUST WHEN YOU THINK HE HAS BEEN STOPPED
PAP
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By Pap'

Tuffy Leemans is playing his fourth season of pro football with the New York Giants and has established himself as one of the leading ground-gainers the game has produced.

The former George Washington University star is just about as difficult a player to stop as ever stepped on a gridiron. He isn't particularly elusive, yet he seldom gives tacklers a clean shot at his legs. And just when he appears to be stopped, he is the most likely to break away on a long run.

The pro game, which allows a ball-carrier to continue after he has been dropped, suits his style perfectly for Tuffy has a trick of jerking away for an extra yard or two which often means a first down.

"I realize that I am sticking my neck out every time I try for that extra foot or two," said Leemans, "but that's a chance I take. I think the risk is worth the effort to make the extra distance for more often than not it means a first down and sometimes a score."

This practice invites opposing tacklers to hit Tuffy hard in an effort to make certain that he is stopped cold and would lead one to expect Tuffy to take a lot of punishment. He does take quite a beating in the course of an afternoon but he appears well able to take it and keep going.

Leemans was a schoolboy star at Superior, Wis., and had bids from every school in the Big Ten. He chose Oregon where Doc Spears was coaching but quit that school when a spell of rainy weather dampened his ardor for the Coast. He turned up at George Washington the following fall and might have been chosen for all-America honors had not an over-zealous publicity man flooded the country with three-sheet blurbs concerning Tuffy's prowess on the gridiron.

Pap'

Boston College No. 1 Offensive Team in Nation

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10 (AP)—Boston College and University of Southern California are the nation's leading offensive and defensive teams, on the basis of figures compiled by the American Football Statistical Bureau.

Boston College has averaged 341.3 yards from rushing and passes per game, while holding six opponents to 85.7 yards on the ground and in the air. U. S. C., playing a tougher schedule, averaged 316.8 yards per game offensively and held its opposition to a 99-yard average.

Ran Up 125 Points

Boston College ran up 125 points with 14 scored against in defeating Lebanon Valley, Temple, St. Anslem's, Auburn and St. Joseph, and losing to Florida in an early-season game. U. S. C. scored 105 points to 14 in tying Oregon and defeating Illinois, Washington State, California and Oregon State.

Other leaders in total offensive averages: Creighton 313.5, Clemson 295.2, Mississippi 293.7, Duke 293.5, (last week's leader); Ohio State 289, Brown 288, Oklahoma 280.2, and Michigan 274.8. Other leaders in total defensive averages included Texas A. & M., 109, Carnegie Tech, 109.5, and Florida 126.2.

First In Rushing

Boston College also was the nation's leader in rushing, with a 262.5 yard average, followed by Tulane, Clemson, Creighton and Minnesota. Michigan, first last week, dropped to sixth after the Illinois game. Texas A. & M. continued first in defense against rushing, followed by Southern California and Tulane.

The passingest team in the nation is Texas Christian, which has traveled 966 yards through the air on 91 completions out of 175 tosses, for a season average of 161 yards. Princeton, Arkansas, Yale, U. S. C., Indiana, Rice, Montana, Mississippi, and North Carolina follow in order.

Pass Defenders

Carnegie Tech, Boston College, Fordham, Purdue and Florida are the nation's best defenders against forward passes. Carnegie Tech has held its opposition to an average of 23 yards a game through the air. Texas A. & M. and Cornell lead in pass interceptions, the Aggies intercepting 21 and Cornell 18.

Alabama, Auburn, Washington State College, Tulane and North Carolina lead in punting, in that order, each having an average of better than 42 yards a kick.

And how about Tennessee, you ask? Where do the Volunteers come in? They don't. Their school, it seems, keeps no statistical records and thus is not one of the 112 colleges tabbed.

Espinosa at Decatur

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DECATUR, Ill—Abe Espinosa, one of America's top-ranking golf professionals, is the new pro at the Decatur Country Club here.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Sports Before the Fire

In a snow-covered lodge hidden away among the higher mountains of New Hampshire, four sports-thinking gentlemen were relaxing around an open fireplace. It had been a strenuous day—better than 15 miles of tramping through rugged forest land, most of which was blanketed in four inches of white. They were tired and willing to let the long evening pass as quietly as possible. Only the crackle of burning birch logs marred the stillness until the man in the red shirt, whose business is radio promotion, said to his companions:

"I can't get very excited about the coming baseball season, despite all of this play-off talk, what with the Yankees up where they are. It'll take more than September play-offs to stop that McCarthy club. The old suspense which once gripped you at the beginning of the year has gone. Everybody knows the Yanks will win before the race starts—even before the teams go into training."

"Baseball!" exploded the man in the grey shirt, a commercial artist. "Can't you think of anything else? They're playing football now, my good friend."

"I agree with you," said the third, a newspaperman. "I mean about the Yankees. Somebody should run them out of town."

"Sure," said the fourth, a retail merchant specializing in sporting equipment. "I saw the Cincinnati Reds try that and it was a horrible sight. Not even fit for grown-ups to see."

The radio man arose after considerable effort and threw another birch knot on the fire. The crackling mounted to a roar and the four pushed their chairs further into the darkness of the pine-scented room. The commercial artist spoke again.

"Looks like either Southern California or U. C. L. A. in the Rose Bowl this time, probably against Tennessee. Those Tennessee boys figured to be a powerhouse from the start and they haven't let down."

"That reminds me," interrupted the red shirt. "Whatever became of those smart scribes who said the Yankees would have a letdown after winning three straight flags? Suppose they'll be writing it all over again next April."

"Probably," answered the newspaperman, grinning. "And they'll be just as right the next time as they were the last."

The retail merchant bent over and loosened the laces of his heavy boots. "When is Boston ever going to win a pennant? I can remember when they had great teams, but it's been a long time now. The fans would break down the fences if the Bees or Red Sox ever played a World Series in Bean Town. The people down there deserve a 'break' too, because they've always supported well."

"You've got to admit Tom Yawkey has tried," said the newspaperman. "He's spent enough money to buy a few of these mountains around here and still he's paying his way into the World Series."

The commercial artist cleared his throat, gripped the arms of his chair and pulled in closer to the fire. "Now about Notre Dame. I wonder how far Elmer Layden will go this year? He always has to wade through some pretty tough opposition. Top bad the Irish can't go to the West Coast for a Bowl game."

"Speaking of the West coast," broke in the red shirt, "they say another great ball player is coming East soon. This Dominic Di Maggio. The kid hit over .360 in the Pacific Coast League last year and he's a fielding fool. Has an arm like his brother Joe. Runs like a deer, too. There's a price tag of about $75,000 on him, but some big league outfit will probably put through the deal before spring. If Dominic and Vince make the grade while Joe is still here, the majors will be well stocked with San Francisco fishermen."

"What a ball player that Joe is!" said the fourth man, stretching his stocking feet nearer the burning logs. "Has a chance to be the greatest of all time—ahead of Cobb, Ruth, Wagner and all. If he's smart he'll be independently wealthy while he's still young. I wish I could start all over again. I'd be a ball player."

"What, with those feet?" asked the man in the red shirt.

"Some of those football players have big hoofs, but they manage to get around," the artist pointed out.

"Will you forget about football?" pleaded the red shirt, kicking off his boots.

"Sure, if you'll forget about baseball," answered the artist.

"It's a deal," said the red shirt, as he returned to his less strenuous pastime of staring at the fire.

Hornets Buy Tapin

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Hornets of the International - American Hockey League announced last night the purchase of Babe Tapin, 23-year-old left wing, from the Philadelphia Ramblers.

Tapin reports today, and is expected to give the Hornets added offensive strength in the game Saturday night with Indianapolis' Capitols, newest member of the league.

Dodger Fan

NEW YORK (AP)—The secrecy of the ballot is all that keeps one New Yorker from being acclaimed the No. 1 Brooklyn Dodger fan. He voted the entire Dodger roster for the city council recently. Four others, it was shown in the slow count, wrote in as their first choice for councilman Leo (Lippy) Durocher, the Dodgers' manager-shortstop.

Abolish Dribble Rule

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Basketball League has abolished the two-hand dribble rule.

Greenberg 'Sitting Tight' Until He Hears From Tigers

NEW YORK (AP)—The "sit tight" corner of the Greenberg household in the Bronx is occupied comfortably these off-season days as big Hank awaits developments on rumored baseball matters ranging from a salary cut to a trade sending him from Detroit to Washington.

"All I know so far," Hankus-Pankus explained today, "is what I read in the papers. One story says that I'm going to be traded to the Senators. Another says that if I'm not traded, I'm going to have my salary cut by the Tigers anyway.

Club Silent

"Well, the club hasn't told me a thing about either move yet, so I'm sitting tight until I find out what's what.

"Frankly, I don't anticipate any trouble with the club either way. It strikes me, just as an opinion, that the Tigers could afford to trade several other of the players more than they could me. Of course, it may be that they've put me on the block because Rudy York can handle first base—and can hit, too.

"About a salary cut—well, I haven't thought about it. I may not have had such a good year in '39 as the season before, but don't forget the whole club was below par. And a player can't play top notch ball a whole season, if the rest of the club is floundering."

Batted for .312

As a matter of cold fact, the '39 Greenberg record isn't anything to make him hide his head. Big Hank wound up with a batting average of .312, only three points off his hot '38 mark. He hit 33 homers, second only to Jimmie Foxx. And he drove in 113 runs. Although that doesn't come close to the 146 he knocked across the year before, you must remember he was out three weeks in the past season.

"It's hard to make up those games you miss," Hank confessed. "It takes time to get back in stride.

"It's true I didn't hit 58 homers again this year. But then how many times in a lifetime does a player do that?"

Trade for Travis

As matters now stand, if you believe all you hear, Hank will be in a Washington uniform by the time spring training opens. Cecil Travis, shortstop slugger, is the bigger portion of what the Senators are said to be offering for him. A pitcher the Tigers want is believed holding up the deal right now.

"Anyway," Hank went on, "I'm not worried or thinking about what's likely to happen. I'm just taking things easy here for the winter until I get ready to go South."

Hank wasn't kidding either. He's going to bed early these nights, and it's hard to get him on the phone before 10:30 o'clock any morning. Mama Greenberg just tells you: "Hank's still asleep."

Sarazen Says Playing Pros Desire Fair Consideration

NEW YORK (AP)—Everyone is wondering whether it will be just one big, happy family when the Professional Golfers' Association holds its annual meeting in Chicago Nov. 13.

Since last July there has been a distinct gap in the P. G. A. ranks, and unless a sturdy effort is made to close it, it will be a case of "you keep going your way and I'll keep going my way."

Jacobus in Middle

One faction consists of the tournament players who last July talked seriously of forming their own association. On the other side are the members who opposed the tournament players in the July controversy. In the middle is George Jacobus, association prexy.

The Denny Shute incident brought the rift. Shute, a leading tournament player, was late with his dues, and officials were going to bar him from the P. G. A. tournament. His fellow tournament players threatened to strike if Denny was barred. They won their point, but the incident left an acid taste all around.

Jacobus went to bat for the tournament players, and now Gene Sarazen raps out a few singles for Jacobus, in addition to giving his views of what might happen at Chicago, and requesting a fair shake for the tournament players.

Outcome Not Known

"No one can foresee the outcome of the meeting," Sarazen says, "but I have a strong hunch that Jacobus will stand up there all by himself trying to defend the tournament players and their action at Pomonok last July.

"Three committeemen who voted against the tournament players are doing their best to defeat the purpose of the decision made at Pomonok. There is no doubt that the decision was made through the sportsmanship of the President of the P. G. A. and the players who supported him.

May Be Split

"The tournament players will be in a minority at the Chicago meeting. The men who voted against them at Pomonok will try to get the delegates to take action adverse to the tournament players' interests, but the administration must realize the tournament players now are well organized and have taken great interest in their association.

"Unless the tournament players are given fair consideration I think there will be a split in the association."

Sarazen, in appealing to the delegates for support, points out that the tournament players are merely ambassadors of the game, doing a great deal for the sport and receiving no salary whatsoever. He then takes careful aim and lets go with both barrels at a vague target.

"Disgraceful Thing"

"The most disgraceful thing that ever occurred in golf in the last 50 years happened at Pomonok when several men approached Denny Shute and offered him $300 if he would disqualify himself in a nice way," Sarazen said. "The $300 was camouflaged in the form of payment for an exhibition. I wonder what St. Andrews would think of this?"

We wouldn't know, but we do have a pretty good hunch that the meeting in Chicago will bring more verbal explosions than all the bunkers at Bunker Hill, and that if the tournament players are condemned they'll say: "Nice to have met you" and march away to form their own snug little club.

'Brain Bowl' Game Discussed

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP)—Unbeaten, untied and unscored upon, the amazing New Britain Teachers College football team is "open" for a "brain bowl" game with either undefeated Slippery Rock, Pa., or Maryville, Mo., Teachers—if it can be arranged.

"Sure," said Coach Jim Kaiser, who could pinch hit for Clark Gable, "we're open for a post season game with Slippery Rock or Maryville, but first we have to get by Montclair, N. J., Teachers which closes our regular schedule on Saturday. Of course, we expect to win, but!"

Scored 143 Points

The New Britain Professors — they're seeking a more original nickname—aren't hiding the fact that they're might proud of their record of having scored 143 points in five games and of sharing with powerful Tennessee the distinction of being the only two college elevens in the United States with unsullied goal lines.

The Profs' spectacular record has brought the school National fame this season for which Kaiser, a former North Central College gridiron ace, deserves plenty of credit. Coming here four years ago, after coaching at Lock Haven, Pa., Teachers, Kaiser started from zero.

Turnout Small

The present team has been developed out of a male enrollment of 150, of which only about 30 ever played football before. He received a "break," however, this fall when about nine members of recent state championship New Britain high school eleven decided to become future teachers.

The conquering of Arnold (39-0), Trenton Teachers (27-0), Hartwick Teachers (20-0), New York Aggies (18-0) and Wagner (39-0) has been done with a light backfield averaging 160 pounds and a line some 25 pounds heavier.

The hero of the squad is Gerry (Tuds) Flood, a local boy. He was the first player to answer Kaiser's initial call for candidates in 1936 and hopes to be the last man off the field Saturday at Montclair when he brings his career to a close—unless there is a post season game.

"If Slippery Rock, one of my old rivals while I was at Lock Haven, or Maryville wants to play us, and our school board is willing, we'll be ready," said Kaiser.

Barons Elect Roberts

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Cleveland Barons, defending champions of the International-American Hockey League, have elected Moe Roberts, veteran goalie, as captain.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Don Budge, world king of amateur tennis, turned professional and signed under Jack Harris for $75,000, to meet Ellsworth Vines in nation-wide tour of 50 cities.

Three Years Ago

American League club owners approved sale of St. Louis Browns by Phil Ball estate to syndicate headed by Donald S. Barnes; also okayed night ball at Sportsmans Park.

Five Years Ago

Stanley R. (Bucky) Harris signed to manage Washington Senators for 1935, returning to job he held from 1924-28.

Diamond Moguls Not Spending

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—No one likes to get cheated, least of all the manager or owner of a baseball club, so there is a good chance the winter meetings at Cincinnati next month may set some sort of record as a "tight" diamond talent market—on the cash side of the ledger.

Potentially, the approaching assemblage of minor and major league officials shapes up as the most active in years. The Cincinnati Reds won the National League pennant, yet they are expected to do plenty of dickering, aiming particularly at outfield strengthening. Even the incomparable New York Yankees have indicated they might try to swap First Baseman Babe Dahlgren to the St. Louis Browns for George McQuinn.

But the gentlemen who control the purse strings may be very wary of unloosening them next month. There have been too many instances of big money being passed out for high-salaried talent that failed to deliver. The Chicago Cubs, a year ago last April, paid the St. Louis Cardinals $185,000 and three players for Dizzy Dean—and the Cubs will go into next month's meeting still wondering what to do with Ol' Diz.

Henry P. Edwards, of the American League Service Bureau, believes more and more owners are being won over to the idea that it is safer to take chances of developing younger players rather than risk trading for or buying established stars.

"Anyway, several teams which did sell stars found out later they couldn't play the cash at first base or in the outfield," said Henry, who has been attending these winter sessions for years.

Several observers believe a number of "house-cleaning" operations will come off at Cincinnati. The Cubs likely will put the crow bar to a lot of old timber. Frank Frisch, as Pittsburgh's new pilot, will be in the thick of the dickering, and Frankie usually is where the action is fastest. The rumor that the St. Louis Cardinals will sell Joe Medwick to either Brooklyn or the Cubs refuses to die out and some people are convinced big Hank Greenberg will not be a Detroit Tiger next season.

Marshall Against Pro Postponement

WASHINGTON (AP)—George P. Marshall, owner of the Washington Redskins, is against postponing professional football games because of bad weather. Postponement was advocated by Bert Bell, manager of the Philadelphia Eagles.

The Eagles were defeated by Washington, 7 to 6, in the rain last Sunday.

"A ticket to a Redskin game," Marshall said in a statement, "is a guarantee that the game will be played. Football is a robust game. It takes strong people to play it and stout hearts to watch it.

"The rule in our league specifically states that in order to cancel a game both teams must agree. It would not be fair to our fans if we allowed Brooklyn or Philadelphia to call off a game with us when a great number of people take the trips from here."

Durable Nile And 'Iron Mike'

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 10 (AP)—Iowa football fans are mighty proud of their Hawkeye ironmen (eight players battled the full 60 minutes against Purdue) but it's Durable Nile Kinnick and "Iron Mike" Enich on whom they base many of their hopes for a victory over undefeated Notre Dame here Nov. 11.

Kinnick, the spectacular triple-threat halfback who has gained 321 yards in 71 attempts, has played four full games. He started his ironman performance by pitching Iowa to a 32 to 29 victory over Indiana. He went the route when the Hawkeyes lost to Michigan and followed through without relief in Iowa triumphs over Wisconsin and Purdue.

Enich, a sturdy 200-pound tackle, battled Indiana for 59 minutes. He came unsteadily to the bench and remarked:

"I'm all right coach, but I can't stand up."

There was no relief, however, for "Iron Mike" in the Michigan, Wisconsin and Purdue games. Against the Boilermakers he blocked two punts which led to the two safeties that won the ball game.

Ham Snider, a guard, said:

"It was easy playing next to Mike. He did all the work."

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WF-17

Commerce and Finance

Reserve Head Urges Additional Taxes to Pay for Defense

Business and Industry

Grace Averse To Prosperity Based on War

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, expressed a wish that his company would never be called upon to build another battleship or another gun.

The gruff-voiced steel man asserted during testimony before the Monopoly Committee that manufacture of munitions was "unsound prosperity."

"We don't want prosperity on that basis," he said. "That's building for a destructive purpose."

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, largest company of its kind in the nation, is a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel.

Mr. Grace made the comment during a discussion with Leon Henderson, Securities Commission member, about means of leveling off the rise and fall of steel production.

Says Big Steel Sets Pace

"The Government buying factor," he told Mr. Henderson, "is really only a flea bite. You build five or six battleships—"

"But you like to get bitten by the flea, don't you?" Mr. Henderson put in.

"Yes," Mr. Grace responded, "but we don't like to get bitten by the flea that requires us to build battleships."

The committee heard testimony that the Government paid higher prices for steel in 1937 and 1938 than many other buyers.

Mr. Grace told the committee that although actual market prices in the steel industry were much lower than published base prices, the latter were always quoted in Bethlehem bids on Government contracts.

"It was our policy always to try to obtain the base price," he said. "We could not always get it when competitive conditions developed."

Mr. Henderson and A. H. Feller, committee counsel, said the bids of all steel companies were identical on contracts with which they were familiar in that period.

Mr. Grace testified that so far as Bethlehem was concerned, United States Steel "set the pace" for base prices of steel.

"When we put out a schedule," he testified, "they usually represent and are the same as our competitor puts in the market. As a general practice the pace is set by Steel Corporation."

"You followed them up and you followed them down?" Mr. Feller suggested.

"We followed them up in the (1936-37) instance," Mr. Grace replied.

"Do you remember any instance when you didn't follow them up?" Mr. Feller inquired.

Followed Them Down

"No, and I don't remember any instance when I didn't follow them down."

In response to questions, Mr. Grace told the committee Bethlehem maintained prior to 1938 a differential of $3 a ton above Pittsburgh prices at Birmingham, the same differential formerly charged by United States Steel. Bethlehem has no plant at Birmingham, although United States Steel operates a subsidiary there.

Mr. Feller asked if it would not have been to the advantage of Bethlehem to have charged Pittsburgh prices plus freight at Birmingham without a differential.

"I shouldn't think so," he replied. "I think our competition would be met."

Factory Auto Sales Show Sharp Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—October factory sales of automobiles by United States manufacturers in both domestic and foreign markets totaled 337,670 cars, compared with 192,672 in September and 214,286 in October, 1938, the Automobile Manufacturers Association estimated.

The sharp rise over the preceding month was due in part to the usual fall upturn in automotive activity. In early September many plants were just getting assembly lines moving after re-tooling for the 1940 models.

Timken Roller Bearing Increases Its Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Timken Roller Bearing Co. announced its directors declared a dividend of $1.50 on capital stock, payable Dec. 5 to stock of record Nov. 17. This brings payments for 1939 to $2.50 a share, compared with $1 a share in 1938.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the company showed consolidated net profit of $4,908,934, equal to $2.03 a share against $381,298 or 16 cents a share in the same period last year. Indicated net profit for the September quarter was $1,486,564, equal to 61 cents a share, compared with $1,514,977 or 63 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $217,097 or 9 cents a share in the same period last year.

American Export Buys Pioneer's India Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sale of the American Pioneer Line's India service to the American Export Lines, Inc., for $304,000 was announced by the Federal Maritime Commission.

Officials said the price was $76,000 per ships for the four vessels operated in the India service.

Under the agreement with the commission, it was announced, American Export Lines must contract before April 1, 1940, for the constructin of four new vessels to be used on the India trade route.

New Bank Director

Clarence Francis

Elected a director of Chemical Bank & Trust Co. of New York. Mr. Francis is President of General Foods Corp. and a director of a number of other corporations, and a director and former President of Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America.

U. S. Farm Income $5,441,000,000 In Nine Months' Period

WASHINGTON (AP) — American farmers received cash income of $847,000,000 in September, bringing their total for the first nine months of this year to $5,441,000,000.

These estimates, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, compared with an income of $745,000,000 in September last year and $5,357,000,000 for the corresponding nine-months period. Included in the September, 1939, income was $66,000,000 in Government benefit payments.

Texas farmers led with a total income of $93,943,000.

The September and January-September, respectively, farm incomes by states included:

Maine, $4,060,000 and $33,520,000; New Hampshire, $1,559,000 and $12,132,000; Vermont, $3,304,000 and $26,566,000; Massachusetts, $4,935,000 and $38,486,000; Rhode Island, $699,000 and $5,746,000; Connecticut, $3,450,000 and $30,436,000; New York, $26,540,000 and $189,162,000; Maryland, $4,592,000 and $49,199,000; Virginia, $7,668,000 and $62,207,000; North Carolina, $19,420,000 and $93,000,000; South Carolina, $16,217,000 and $59,120,000; Georgia, $25,374,000 and $90,941,000; Florida, $1,965,000 and $82,670,000; Kentucky, $9,988,000 and $97,556,000; Tennessee, $11,863,000 and $82,475,000; Alabama, $18,521,000 and $62,593,000; Mississippi, $31,109,000 and $86,771,000; Arkansas, $23,195,000 and $70,420,000 and Louisiana, $19,249,000 and $66,043,000.

Record High Sales For Sears, Roebuck

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Company reported sales for the tenth period of its fiscal year, Oct. 9 to Nov. 5, were $62,061,487, highest for the period in the history of the company.

The sales were $14,187,441, or 29.6 per cent over the total of $47,874,046 for the corresponding period in 1938, and were only slightly under sales of $62,505,149 for the ninth period this year, which were the highest for any four weeks in the company's history.

Sales for the first 10 periods this year, Jan. 30 to Nov. 5, also were the highest in the company's history, aggregating $486,754,353, an increase of $93,408,207, or 23.7 per cent, compared with sales of $393,346,146 for the corresponding periods in 1938.

Railway Employment Highest Since 1937

WASHINGTON (AP) — Railway employment in October reached the highest point since November, 1937, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported.

In mid-October Class I steam railways had 1,055,164 employees compared with 1,019,063 in September this year, and 975,625 in October, 1938.

Testifies to Higher 1939 Net at B. & O. Hearing

BALTIMORE (AP) — John M. Shriver, senior Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, testified in United States Court that estimates of the road's net earnings for 1939 were more than $2,000,000 higher now than they were in September.

Mr. Shriver made his statement at a hearing on the terms of an order to make effective the B. & O.'s financing plan under the Chandler Act. The Court approved the plan Oct. 9 and set the current hearing to permit any objections to be aired.

The witness said the financing plan, based on a reduction of the fixed interest charges of the road, was predicated on increased earnings. He told Judge John J. Parker that without a prospect of increased earnings the plan would have been impossible.

Mr. Shriver estimated the net earnings applicable to interest charges at more than $30,000,000, as compared with the September estimate of $28,000,000.

Eccles Would Boost Tax On Small Incomes

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10 (AP)—Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board called last night for higher taxes on small individuals and big corporations to finance national defense expenditures, balance the budget, and solve the problem of idle money.

In a speech prepared for the observance of the 25th anniversary of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, Mr. Eccles also scouted any idea that war business would be of any long-range benefit to the United States.

"I hope," he said, "that none of us will be deluded into imagining that the tragic accident of European war will, in the long run, solve or even ameliorate our fundamental domestic problems."

The armament orders and other war business, he asserted, will only aggravate the investment problem caused by the piling up of $5,350,000,000 in the nation's banks.

Mr. Eccles' Tax Proposals

Here is the program put forward by Mr. Eccles, an intimate White House adviser:

1. Reduce exemptions which enable single men earning less than $1,000 and family heads earning less than $2,500 to escape Federal income taxes.

2. Increase tax rates on persons earning from $5,000 to $50,000.

3. Increase the "normal" income tax on corporations to take away a share of "war profits."

4. Put extra taxes on "rainy day reserves" piled up in "excessive amounts" by large corporations.

5. Reduce consumer taxes, such as the excises on automobiles, gasoline and theater tickets.

6. Adjust social security and unemployment insurance taxes so that they will not exceed benefit payments, at least until times are much better.

"We are hearing today," Mr. Eccles said, "proposals that the Government should reduce some of the present expenditures, particularly for agricultural benefits and for work relief, in order that funds for an expanded armament program may be provided without an increased deficit or an increase in taxes.

"In my opinion, it would be unfair and unsound economically to pass increased armaments costs on to those of the low income groups who would profit the least out of foreign or domestic expenditures for armament, who are the least able to bear the costs and whose increased purchasing power is essential to our economic welfare."

The chairman was referring to views such as have been expressed by influential Senators in recent weeks, and his retort was the first reaction from within the administration's inner circle.

Asks Heavier Taxation

Instead of slashing relief and farm funds, Mr. Eccles continued, "we should follow the unpopular but necessary course of imposing additional taxation in order to meet the added costs of our armament program and to reduce the deficit, without sacrificing the low income groups whose sustained and increasing purchasing power is needed to sustain and increase production.

"Accordingly, additional taxation should be levied, not alone upon war profits, but upon those income groups now relatively undertaxed among whom the greatest proportion of savings that are unable to find profitable outlet today are now accumulating. At the same time, I favor increasing domestic purchasing power by decreasing consumption taxes."

The banking official said his plan for taxing "rainy day reserves" of big corporations was not the unpopular undistributed profits tax which the last Congress repealed after three years of controversy. He said the proposed tax would not apply to small businessmen at all, and would not apply to big corporations if they used their surplus profits to pay dividends or to modernize or expand plant.

Rather than pile up huge surpluses, he said, corporations ought either to reduce prices to consumers, or increase wages, but if they did neither it was necessary for the Government to tax the excessive surpluses. Such levies, he asserted, would discourage corporations from withdrawing money from the nation's "income stream."

Penna. Road Doubles Dividend Payment

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A dividend of $1 a share—double that of last year—was declared by the Pennsylvania Railroad. President Martin W. Clement said it would total approximately $13,000,000 for 200,000 stockholders.

"The disbursement," Clement said, "will be paid out of earnings which we expect will be more than sufficient to meet it. Last year's earnings only partly covered the dividend of 50 cents per share, which was declared a year ago."

Financial observers regarded as particularly significant Mr. Clemnet's statement that if earnings continue on a satisfactory basis, a further dividend would be considered by the middle of next year.

This was viewed in financial quarters as indicating the Pennsylvania is considering resumption of dividend payments semi-annual if earnings warrant. Semi-annual payments were discontinued in 1937.

The dividend is payable on Dec. 19 to stock of record Nov. 18.

The company has an unbroken record of cash returns on its stock each year since 1847.

Company Unions Coming to Be A Major Wagner Act Issue

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Though the Congressional probe of the National Labor Relations Board is not expected to resume for a month or so, Wall Street lawyers and hinterland executives are finding much of interest in the Wagner Act news of the day. Any who thought the Board might pull its punches pending the probe and after Mr. Leiserson's appointment have let the thought perish.

The Board's Western Union decision last week went its last summer Bethlehem Steel decision one better. In the Bethlehem case the Board looked with a fishy eye at Bethlehem's company union, or "ERP" (Employee Representation System) and suspecting Bethlehem of dominating, ordered the 20-year-old union unseated. Bethlehem is proud of its employee relations and the employees seem to like it, but this was no soap to the Board or the CIO, which wanted in.

Western Union Case

In the Western Union case the Board went further. The Association of Western Union Employees is some 20 years old, established during the War Labor Board era. The company has always smiled on it—too much, the Board thought. In 1935 the company abandoned certain favors it had extended to the AWUE. But it still continued collecting AWUE dues of 25 cents a month up, from those employees who authorized such deduction over their signatures. The company turned the funds over to the AWUE.

This differs from the check-off in being voluntary. Now the Board wants the company to pay back. The company is naturally sardonic; it never had the money anyway. The published $500,000 to be paid back is only a guess. The company will appeal.

The Republic case is a bit different. Republic had a strike in 1937 when operations were high. Afterward a good many strikers were not taken back. Operations slumped to 20 per cent. The Labor Board said they must have back pay, and the Third Circuit Court at Philadelphia thinks so, too. The sum is $7,500,000. This is just about the sum Republic is suing for from CIO's Steel Workers' Organizing Committee in a backfire suit under the Sherman Act for triple damages for restraint of trade, in which the Apex decision will undoubtedly be cited.

"Company unions" are coming to be a major Wagner Act issue, and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company case, heard by the Supreme Court Monday, will probably bring considerable clarification in January. Company unions are an established and tested employee relation method. The companies like them. Maybe the employees do and maybe they don't.

Company Unions

Sometimes the companies dominate them; sometimes the appearance of domination is merely that the union and the company get along well together, make minor adjustments, concessions, and arrangements. The CIO and the AFL don't like them—naturally. The Labor Board is inclined to agree. The odds are therefore against the company union.

The Labor Board can unseat it, then refrain from ordering another election until the CIO asks for it, which CIO won't do until it feels fairly sure of victory. Or the employees may be so narrow-minded as to want their own plant or company union in preference to a national union, and having had one union unseated, form another which will pass the NLRB. They did it in the case of Harvester. They may do it in Bethlehem if the Board's decision gets through the courts.

Thus the CIO may not be able to capitalize to the full on the interference run for it by the Labor Board. It has called rarely for elections in the steel industry—according to its enemies, because it couldn't win.

In many plants where independent unions have been legally unhorsed, they have not been replaced by either C. I. O. or A. F. of L. Says the New York Journal of Commerce editorially this week, ". . . there has been an impressive rise in the total of votes cast against all unions. In the year ended Sept. 30, 1937, such negative votes accounted for 11 per cent of all the ballots. In the following year the percentage rose to 21, and during the year ended Sept. 30, 1939, fully 22 per cent of all ballots were against trade unions . . ."

C. I. O. Short of Funds

Besides, the C. I. O. is short of funds. Probably it doesn't take in over $100,000 a month. The wealthy Ladies Garment Workers' Union has quit and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have stopped chipping in; the burden therefore has fallen back on the United Mine Workers. Hence C. I. O. may confine itself now to one industry at a time and one company in that industry—like Chrysler. The men don't like paying dues, and though John Lewis has said his aim is the check-off, the steel companies say they would rather quit first.

Bethlehem has been asked by C. I. O. for a $5 a day minimum in the eastern plants, which would scrap the recent Walsh-Healey decision allowing a differential below the more western plants. But though it says it represents a majority of the Bethlehem men, C. I. O. hasn't moved for an election. If Bethlehem jumped its minimum, all its little competitors would have to; there can't be two steel wage scales in the same town.

The slow-down used in Chrysler, an effective by-pass of the new-style Michigan and Minnesota laws requiring previous notice of a strike, probably can't work in steel. You can't slow down a hot billet on the rolls; and too many steel employees, particularly the higher-paid men like the rollers, work on a tonnage basis. The steel companies, mostly now at 95 per cent operations or better, seem very vulnerable for labor demands, but on the other hand C. I. O. seems also vulnerable due to resistance from the forgotten rugged individualist worker against paying dues or voting for an outside union.

Bank Clearings Decline in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the election day-shortened business week ended Nov. 8 outstripped a comparable 1938 period for the first time in four weeks, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,076,906,000 was 15 per cent higher than $4,414,529,000 for the five-day week last year. This was a decline, however of $764,774,000 from the previous week.

New York clearings of $2,920,209,000 were 10.8 per cent ahead of $2,635,719,000 last year. At outside centers, volume rose 21.2 per cent to $2,156,697,000 from $1,778,810,000.

There were no declines at outside cities. Prominent advances over the comparable 1938 week included New Orleans 47.7 per cent, Minneapolis 41.7, Kansas City 37.7, Dallas 33.1, Portland, Ore., 30.1, Cleveland 29.7, St. Louis 28.8.

Chicago's volume of $302,200,000 represented a gain of 28.7 per cent over the $234,900,000 last year.

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Soviet Cuts U. S. Imports Due to War

WASHINGTON (AP)—A recent precipitous drop in United States exports to Soviet Russia was attributed by a Commerce Department expert to wartime curtailment of shipping and not to any political factors.

Reports to the department were that orders for September and October were larger than for any previous months of 1939, but war apparently prevented deliveries. Exports declined from $5,569,000 in September, 1938, to $1,785,000 last September.

Erection of a United States shipping barrier around the entry to the Baltic Sea has halted the Russian operations of the Moore-McCormack Lines, which until now has carried practically all of Russia's American imports. Moore-McCormack said in New York that its course was undecided.

Russia is believed by the Commerce Department to have tied up or held in the Baltic all its own ships for unexplained reasons and the chartering of other foreign flag vessels for Russian trade has proved difficult.

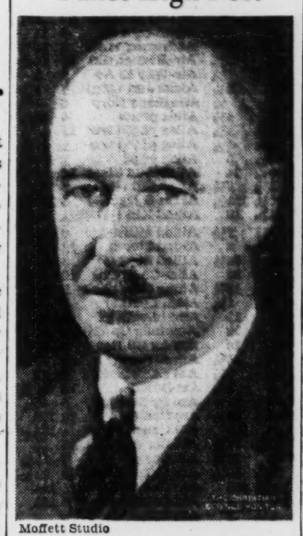
The Commerce Department was informed that Russian goods which might have been worth $5,000,000 or more were piling up on New York docks in September. How much has since been moved is not known. Some may have gone to the Far East by way of the Panama Canal or through the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. Since the passage of the Neutrality Act, another alternative route would be north to Murmansk.

Commerce Department officials are not disturbed, however, by a single month's decline in exports in exports to Russia. For numerous reasons, one said, the trade waxes and wanes in spurts.

Exports for the nine-month period ended Sept. 30 totaled $28,807,000, as compared with $55,381,000 for the same 1938 period. Last year, though, was a banner year. with exports to Russia mounting 69 per cent over 1937 to a total of $69,691,000.

Since 1937, by agreement, the United States has given Russia "most favored nation" tariff treatment in return for a promise to buy $40,000,000 worth of our goods a year. Under those terms, Russia would spend more than $11,000,000 here in the last three months of this year. We normally sell considerably more to Russia than we buy from her.

Takes High Post



Moffett Studio

Maurice K. McGrath

Elected President of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company. He succeeds J. G. Kellogg. Mr. McGrath has been associated with the telephone manufacturing business for many years, having started with the Western Electric Company in 1895.

Larger Meat Supply Seen for 1940 With Small Price Change

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted today that American consumers would require larger meat supplies in 1940, but it urged hog farmers not to expect much of a price advance.

"Effects on hog prices of the improvement in domestic and foreign demand probably will be offset largely, if not wholly," the bureau said, "by the increase in the supplies of hogs for slaughter during 1940."

It forecast a 20 per cent increase in the number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in the marketing year beginning last month. Weights of hogs marketed, it added, probably would continue relatively heavy.

"In view of the abundant feed supplies and prospects for a hog-corn feeding ratio about average or somewhat above average, a further increase in the number of pigs raised is expected in 1940," the bureau said.

Pelley States Carriers Have Met Big Test

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, said today that the railroads of the United States had handled "without congestion or serious car shortage the most precipitous increase in freight traffic on record."

"With the co-operation of shippers and receivers of freight bringing about the prompt loading and unloading of cars," he told the annual fall meeting of member roads, "the railroads have met this demand without difficulty and they will continue to meet any future demands for transportation in the same way."

In the week ended Oct. 21, Mr. Pelley reported, loadings of revenue freight totaled 861,198 cars, the highest for any week since 1930. He added that there has been a constant climb in freight traffic since mid-July.

Compared with the August average, the total for the week of Oct. 21 was an increase of 28 per cent, described by Mr. Pelley as "the greatest increase in loading on record in such a short period of time."

"The railroads this year are expected to place in service or have on order a total of about 300 new locomotives," Mr. Pelley stated. "The railroads in the first nine months put in service 45 new steam locomotives and 157 new electric and diesel locomotives."

Canadian Acreage In Crops Above '38

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated the total area sown to principal field crops in Canada for 1939 was 58,291,800 acres compared with 57,121,000 acres reported for the same crops in 1938.

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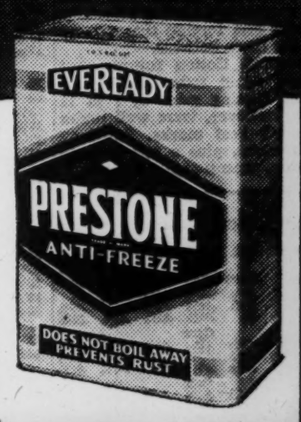

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,199,430
1939 volume to date 233,441,040
1938 volume to date 251,653,623

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Stock market leaders generally leaned backward today, although liquidating pressure was relatively small.

There were occasional recovery attempts. Near the final hour early losses of as much as 2 points were halved or cancelled and here and there, modest plus signs were in evidence.

Volume contracted appreciably after a moderately fast opening. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares.

Some selling was attributed to fears the recently static European was is about to assume a "destructive" phase. Weakness of Belgian and Ntehrlands currencies in terms of the dollar aroused the thought Germany might be preparing to push through these neutral countries in a swing against the allies.

On the home front business developments remained a bolstering influence for individual stocks but, as in the past several weeks, were ignored by the list as a whole. The speech of Federal Reserve Chairman Eccles on taxes was said to have provided new worries for some financial quarters. An incentive to lightening commitments also was seen in the fact the exchange will be closed tomorrow for Armistice Day.

Among losers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum, Anaconda and U. S. Rubber. Posting minor gains at one time were General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Electric Boat, Youngstown Sheet and White Sewing Machine.

Lake Shore, Gulf Oil and Aluminum of America lagged in the curb. A bit better than even were American Gas, Sherwin-Williams and American Cyanamid "B."

Bond Market Quiet

Bonds showed a poor capacity for light selling today and a majority of corporate and U. S. Government issues worked lower in a quiet market.

A few loans stiffened their resistance near the close and posted small gains. Included were American & Foreign Power 5s, Anaconda Copper 4¼s and Montana Power 3¾s.

U. S. Governments mostly gave up a moderate part of yesterday's rise and the general run of corporate loans followed in the retreat.

Down fractions to around a point were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5s and Loew's 3½s.

Excepting a sharp rise in Poland 7s on small transactions foreign issues held to a narrow uneven range.

Wheat Prices Rally From Early Lows

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP) — The wheat market today regained most of the ground lost yesterday as prices rallied about two cents from early lows.

Prospects of clearing weather in the domestic Southwest, higher Winnipeg wheat prices, reflecting good European demand for Canadian grain, and fear of possible spread of war in Europe stimulated buying. Evening up of accounts prior to the two-day holiday accounted for much of the business.

Wiping out early losses of 5⅛-3¼ cent, wheat closed 1-1⅜ higher than yesterday, December 88⅛-¼, May 86⅝-½; corn ⅜-⅝ up, December 50½, May 52¾-⅞; oats ⅛-¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Amsterdam favorites posted the widest declines in a lower stock market today. Actual selling pressure was small, but in view of latest developments in the Netherlands, prices were marked down sharply all along the line. British Government bonds shared the general weakness and industrial leaders retreated. Commodity stocks followed the main market trend downward.

Paris: The Bourse developed considerable resistance to an opening selling flurry today. As activity picked up many domestic equities crossed to the plus side while foreign shares moved irregularly. Rentes closed 5 to 260 centimes higher.

Amsterdam: The uneasiness that has generated increased military activity in Holland spilled over into the bourse today, where prices were weak throughout. Slight rallying efforts met with little success and closing prices for domestic and foreign shares were near the day's bottoms.

Liverpool: Cotton futures shot forward again today under fast buying. Closing gains of 7 to 11 points, however, were well under the day's best marks. European unsettlement, plus a tight supply situation, accentuated demand.

Chicago Board

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
		Wheat			
Dec.	.86¾	.88¼	.86¼	.88⅛	.87
May	.84⅞	.86⅝	.84⅝	.86⅜	.85⅜
July	.83	.84½	.82⅝	.84⅝	.83⅝
		Corn			
Dec.	.49⅞	.50⅝	.49⅞	.50½	.50¼
May	.52⅛	.53⅞	.52⅛	.52⅝	.52⅜
July	.53⅛	.53⅞	.53	.53¾	.53¼
		Oats			
Dec.	.36⅜	.38¾	.36⅜	.36⅞	.36½
May	.35⅛	.36½	.35⅛	.35⅝	.35⅛
July	.32⅝	.32⅞	.32⅜	.32¾	.32½
		Rye			
Dec.	.53	.53⅞	.53	.53⅞	.53¼
May	.56	.56⅞	.56	.56⅞	.56¼
July	.54½	.55⅛	.54½	.55⅛	.54⅞

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	5	64⅞	64	64⅞	+ ⅜
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	−1⅞
11½	6½	Adam-Mill (1)	3	21	21	21	N'v 9
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18¾	18½	18½	− ¾
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	29	56½	54¼	56½	+1½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	7	7⅛	7	7	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	8	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	4	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	17	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	− ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	13½	13½	13½	
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	16½	16	16½	−1
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	16	22⅛	21¼	22⅛	+ ½
117⅛	68¾	Allen Ind (⅜g)	2	10	10	10	N'v 8
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	173¾	173	173¾	+ ¾
147⅜	10	Allied Kid (1½)	1	13½	13½	13½	N'v 9
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	6	13¾	13½	13½	− ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	32	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	65	65	65	N'v 9
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	18	40½	39⅛	39⅝	− ⅞
197⅛	123¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	5	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	N'v 9
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2½	2½	2½	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	17	16½	16½	N'v 9
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	62	62	62	−1
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	3	20⅛	20	20	N'v 9
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	4	38⅝	38	38⅝	+1⅛
17⅜	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	12	11⅞	12	
8	3½	Am Bosch	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
57¾	31⅞	Am Br Sh (¾g)	6	46	46	46	− ¾
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	19	108	107½	108	+ ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	+2
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	38	34	33	33⅞	+ ⅜
64	30¼	Am Car pf	7	52¾	52	52¾	−1¼
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	10	22⅛	22	22⅛	− ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	−2
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	8	121	119	121	+2
8¾	5	Am Colortype	9	8	7⅞	8	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	N'v 9
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	8	11½	11½	11½	− ½
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	23⅜	22½	23⅜	+ ⅞
29	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	37	28¼	27¾	28	+ ½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ¼
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	8	25	24¼	24½	− ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	20	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
55	41¾	Am H&L pf (3)	1	36	36	36	− ⅞
3½	1⅝	Am Hom P (2.40)	7	53	53	53	− ½
25	14½	Am Ice	5	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	
9	3¾	Am Ice pf	5	23	22½	22½	N'v 6
30⅜	13	Am Internat'l	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
79½	41	Am Locomotive	12	24	23¼	24	+ ⅛
13⅜	11	Am Locomot pf	2	62	62	62	−2
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & F (.80)	22	14¼	14	14¼	
40⅛	25¼	Am M&Metal	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ¼
126½	112	Am Metal (¾g)	14	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
52⅝	32	Am Power & Lt	18	43¾	43¾	43¾	
45⅝	28	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	10	50¼	49¼	50¼	+ ⅞
18⅜	8½	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	8	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ⅞
22¾	11⅞	Am Rad & St S	78	10⅛	9⅞	10	− ⅛
80¼	50	Am Roll Mill	21	18⅜	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	11⅜	Am RM pf(2¾k)	1	76½	76½	76½	− ⅞
20	9	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12½	12⅜	12⅜	N'v 9
63	35½	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	− ¼
140¼	127½	Am Sm & R (2)	29	51⅜	50⅞	51⅜	
69	59½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139½	139½	139½	N'v 6
41	20⅜	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	+1¼
14½	8¼	Am Steel Fdrs	18	34½	33	34½	+1¼
18¼	9	Am Stores (1.20g)	2	12½	12½	12½	− ⅜
34½	15¼	Am Stove (1.55g)	5	16¾	16½	16½	N'v 8
98	75⅛	Am Sug Ref	3	22½	22	22	− ½
18½	14½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	N'v 9
170¼	148	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
67½	73	Am T & T (9)	23	168½	167¾	168⅛	− ⅜
89¾	75¼	Am Tobacco (5)	5	79	78½	79	+ ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob B (5)	9	80	79¾	80	+ ¾
8⅜	4⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	+3
14⅝	8⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
96	78	Am Water Wks	63	12⅛	11⅜	12	− ¼
15¼	3⅝	Am W W pf (6)	2	91	91	91	Oct 26
64¾	28⅝	Am Woolen	51	10¾	10	10¾	+ ½
12	4	Am Woolen pf	8	49½	48¾	49⅜	+ ⅞
48	24	Am Zinc L & S	45	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
40	20¾	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	−3
54⅞	35	Anaconda (¾g)	96	32	31⅜	32	− ⅛
27⅝	13½	Anacon W & C	1	43	43	43	N'v 8
21	8¾	Anchor H (.45g)	28	22⅝	22	22¼	N'v 9
3⅜	1½	Andes Cop (1¢g)	2	16	16	16	N'v 8
37	21	A P W Paper	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	N'v 9
105	97	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	N'v 9
8¾	3⅝	Arm Del pf (7)	4	101	100⅞	101	N'v 9
60	33¾	Armour Ill	48	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
56	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	4	57¼	57¼	57¼	− ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	9	9¼	9	9¼	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	14	9	8¾	9	
78⅝	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	N'v 2
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	78	78	78	N'v 6
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	− ⅞
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	28	28⅜	28	28½	− ⅛
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	3	62¼	62	62	− ½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	3	25½	23¼	23½	− ½
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	16⅝	15¾	15¾	N'v 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	18	17	17	N'v 9
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	9	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ½
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	N'v 8
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (1¢g)	8	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	46	45⅜	45⅜	N'v 8
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	6	64½	64	64	− ⅜
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	N'v 8
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	8	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	N'v 8
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	214	8	7¼	8	+ ¼
21¼	9⅛	**B** Bald Loco ct	69	17⅝	17	17½	+ ¼
8¾	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	35	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
30¼	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	N'v 6
21½	10¼	Barber As (1¾g)	8	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	
13	6	Barker Bros	4	9⅜	9	9⅜	− ⅜
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	
107¼	96	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	N'v 9
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
9⅜	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	N'v 8
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	124	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	+ ⅜
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	8	21⅜	21	21¼	− ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	40	39	40	+ ¾
100	50¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	105	84¼	81¾	84¼	+1
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	12	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	−1
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	29¼	29	29¼	− ¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅜
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	8	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼g)	3	33½	33	33½	−1
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	38	27½	26½	27⅜	+ ⅛
28½	16	Bonn A&B (¾g)	1	24½	24½	24½	− ¾
23⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	12	21⅞	21½	21¾	N'v 9
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	15	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	− ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	36	27	25½	27	+1⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 9
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	2	33	33	33	
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	− ⅛
31⅞	16½	Briggs Mfg (1g)	28	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜	+ ⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	N'v 8
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¾
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	12	11⅝	11¼	11¼	− ¼
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	N'v 8
40¼	13⅜	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	40¾	40¼	40¼	N'v 9
30⅜	13⅜	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	N'v 8
41	31⅛	Bkly Un G (1¢g)	10	25½	25	25½	+ ½
23¼	9⅜	Brown Sh (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	N'v 8
16	6	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	16	21⅛	20½	21⅛	
8	4	Bucyrus-Erie	8	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	
6⅛	3	Budd Mfg	15	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
30	15½	Budd Wheel	19	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
34¼	21½	Bullard Co	2	24½	24½	24½	
19¾	11½	Bulova Watc (2)	2	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	11	Burlng Mills (1)	5	17⅞	17½	17⅝	− ⅛
7¾	1	Burr Ad M (.40)	5	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
9⅛	5¾	Bush Terminal	43	6⅜	5½	6¼	+ ⅝
23⅜	18⅞	Butler Br(.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
6¼	2½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 3
16⅜	7	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	15⅜	14½	15⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byers (AM) Co	17	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
		Byron Jack (1)	8	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
30	13¼	**C** Calif Packing	2	24	23½	23½	N'v 9
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	6	2	2	2	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	12	8⅛	8	8	− ¼
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	1	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	15	15⅜	15	15	− ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	30	5¼	5	5⅛	− ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	2	27½	27	27	N'v 8
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	3	79¼	79	79	N'v 9
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	12	53½	53	53½	− ¾
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	23	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ¼
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	15	10⅛	10	10	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24½	24½	24½	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	− ½
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	5	7¾	7⅜	7¾	N'v 9
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	5	39	38¼	39	
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	
22½	8	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	19	19	19	− ½
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	25½	25½	25½	N'v 9
47¼	27	Checker Cab	1	17½	17½	17½	
92½	85¾	Ches & Ohio (2)	28	40¾	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
		Ches & O pf (4)	3	93	93	93	− ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	3	26¾	26⅜	26¾	− ⅜
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	3	3	N'v 3
13⅜	3⅜	Chi & N West	8	1	⅞	⅞	
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	N'v 8
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	½	½	½	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	25	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	11	16¾	15⅞	16¾	− ⅜
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	N'v 6
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	49	49	49	N'v 8
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	½	½	½	
1⅜	½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 4
9⅝	⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	− ⅛
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	5	Childs Co	9	6⅛	6	6	N'v 9
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	76	87½	86⅛	87¼	+1
147⅜	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ½
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	2	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	6	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	− ¾
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M(1.20a)	31	47	45⅝	47	+ ¾
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	11	34⅜	33¼	34⅜	+ ¾
133	105	Coco-Cola (5g)	2	121¾	121½	121½	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	N'v 2
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	81	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅝
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	4	105	105	105	− ½
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	6	33¾	32¾	33¾	− ¼
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	23	23	23	N'v 4
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	3	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
9	5¼	Col Br B (1½g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	− ¼
91	74½	Col Gas & El	91	67⅜	63¾	63¾	
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ¼
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 31
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	91	91	91	N'v 8
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	− ⅜
109⅜	96⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	− ⅜
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	51⅜	51	51⅛	− ⅜
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	108	108	108	− ½
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	27	12	11½	12	+ ¼
21⅜	11¼	Com'th & South	18	13½	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	70	69¾	69¾	− ½
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.65g)	61	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅛
88⅜	5	Conde Nast	3	6¾	6½	6½	− ½
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	6	23¾	23½	23½	−1
81¼	5	Congress Cigar	3	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	21	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ½
28⅜	15⅛	Consol Cig (3¢g)	1	8	8	8	− ¾
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	19	8¾	8	8⅜	+ ¼
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	56	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	+ ¼
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	− ½
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	9	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	− ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	13	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
5⅜	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 9
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
101	88	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 20
167⅜	9½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98	98	98	
22⅛	11½	Contain Cp (¼g)	11	15½	15¼	15½	− ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak A	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak B	28	1¼	1¼	1¼	
51¼	32½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	1	97	97	97	N'v 9
116	106	Cont Can (2g)	10	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ¼
103⅜	5	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	115	115	115	N'v 9
33¾	29⅛	Cont Diam Fiber	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5½	1⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	37½	37½	37½	− ½
31½	19⅞	Cont Motors	343	4¾	4	4¾	+ ½
32⅛	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾g)	21	25¾	25	25½	
67½	54⅞	Cont Steel (¾g)	3	28¾	28	28¾	− ¼
177	150	Corn Prods (3)	7	63	62¾	62¾	− ¼
47⅜	3	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	167½	167½	167½	N'v 8
21⅜	⅝	Coty Inc (¾g)	16	4½	4⅜	4½	
38	16	Coty Int (.20g)	1	1	1	1	

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Rise of 10 P. C. In Christmas Buying Is Seen

NEW YORK (AP)—Christmas buying in retail stores throughout the Nation in the next few weeks may run close to 10 per cent above last year, trade executives estimated.

A 10 per cent jump in department and specialty store sales, the experts said, would lift Christmas buying volume in these two sectors of the retail domain to around $1,320,000,000, compared with $1,200,000,000 in the 1938 holiday season.

Moreover, there is a chance, they added, that gift buying may be even larger than now anticipated, due to the rise in employment, fattening of pay envelopes, and bigger dividend distributions that have accompanied currently brisk industrial operations.

Sales Rising

Changes in consumer income and, consequently, consumer spending always tend to lag behind changes in industrial production, economists say. The boost to workmen's income and purchasing power arising out of faster turning wheels at steel mills, electric plants, and on the railroads, has not as yet reflected its full force in retail buying. But store sales are beginning to rise, and an increase of as much as 10 per cent over last year's Christmas season is held within easy reach.

Department store sales for the first 10 months of this year, for instance, were approximately 4 per cent above the like period of 1938. But since the autumn business rise got under way, the tempo has been rising. Sales in the past two months were about 9 per cent above last year.

The fastest private home building since 1930 is expected to boost furniture, rugs, electrical appliances, radios, phonographs, andirons, silver and china for Christmas gifts.

Heavy Christmas promotions are being planned for apparel, ranging all the way from fur coats in the women's divisions to scarves, robes and neckwear in the men's departments.

Toys Being Stocked

Toy departments are being stocked for wide buying, and sports and pastimes sections are being manned for increased demand for sports equipment, such as golf clubs and tennis rackets, and also for recreation room and parlor games.

The best factor in this year's holiday outlook, observers say, is that wider Christmas buying is expected to be only the preliminary run in a faster pace of store sales that may carry well into the spring.

Even though industrial activity in the opening three months of January may, as some experts contend, fall back somewhat from the current high levels, no outright collapse is expected. And after the usual January post-Christmas let-down, retail buying, bolstered by greatly strengthened consumer purchasing power, is expected to provide satisfactory store sales volume for some time to come.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50. Tin steady; spot and nearby 50.00; forward 47.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Antimony, Chinese spot 14.00-14.50. Pig iron, aluminum, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	20.45	20.51	20.40	10.48	20.42
March	18.44	18.70	18.44	18.65	18.45

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	2⅞s 41	105.7	105.7	105.7
2	3¼s 41 reg	105.6	105.6	105.6
5	3⅜s 47-43 reg	109.10	109.10	109.10
2	3⅛s 45-43	109.10	109.10	109.10
1	3¼s 45-43 reg	109.8	109.8	109.8
12	3¼s 46-44 reg	109.18	109.18	109.18
4	4s 54-44	113.20	113.14	113.14
5	2½s 47-45	107.14	107.11	107.11
20	3⅛s 49-46	109.18	109.18	109.18
12	2s 47	103.10	103.10	103.10
6	2½s 48	105.27	105.24	105.24
1	2½s 53-49	103.10	103.10	103.10
1	2½s 52-50	103.12	103.12	103.12
3	3s 55-51	107.19	107.12	107.12
4	2⅞s 60-55	104.23	104.15	104.15
1	2¾s 63-58	103.17	103.17	103.17
5	2¾s 65-60	103.20	103.15	103.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

8	3s 49-44	107.3	107.3	107.3

Home Owners Loan

1	2¼s 44-42	104.5	104.5	104.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
15	Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	106½	105⅞	106½
4	Alleghany cv 5s 44	79½	79½	79½
2	Alleghany 5s 50 st	43	43	43
5	Allied Strs 4½s 50	99½	99½	99½
4	Allied Strs 4½s 51	96¾	96¼	96¼
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	110½	110½	110½
44	Am & For P 5s 2030	62	61¾	62
5	AmIGChem 5½s 49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5	Am T&T 5½s 43	109⅝	109½	109⅝
20	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107	107⅛
23	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107½	107	107⅜
4	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	107½	107¼	107½
1	Ang C Nitra deb '67	35½	35½	35½
4	Ann Arbor 4s'95	45	45	45
5	Arm Del 4s'57	98	98	98
1	Arm Del 4s'55	99½	99	99
40	AT&SF 4s'95	107¼	106¾	107
11	AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
20	AT&SF 4½s'48	103½	103¼	103½
11	AT&SF 4½-C-A '62	107½	107½	107½
5	A C Line 1st 4s'52	79	79	79
1	A C Line 4½s'64	62¾	62¾	62¾
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	39	39	39
17	Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	70	70	70
1	B&O rfg 6s'95	31⅜	30¾	31
4	B&O rfg 6s'96 ct	30½	30¼	30½
1	B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	27	27	27
13	B&O cv 4½s'60	18	18	18
9	B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
20	B&O 1st 4s'48	65½	65¼	65½
1	B&OPLE&WV 4s'41 ct	60	60	60
5	B&O S W 5s'50 ct	48¼	47¼	47¼
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	81	81	81
1	Beth Stl 4½s'60	107½	107½	107½
9	Beth Stl 3¾s'66	104½	104½	104½
24	Beth Stl 3½s'52	109¼	109	109
12	Beth Stl 3¼s'59	100¼	99¾	100
76	Boston&Me 5s'67	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
29	Boston&Me 4¼s'61	43⅞	42¾	42¾
20	Boston&Me 5s'55	44¼	43¼	43½
12	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	108½	108½	108½
2	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 ct	72⅛	71½	71½
13	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	72⅜	72	72¼
13	Bkly U Gas 5s'45	111	111	111
5	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	95	95	95
4	Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	105	105	105
4	Buf R&P 4½s'57	40½	40	40
1	Bush Term 5s '55	43½	43½	43½
1	Bush T Bldg 5s'60	52	52	52
6	Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	100⅜	100½	100½
3	Can Sou 5s '62	87½	87	87
5	Can Nat Ry 5s'70	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	100½	100½	100½
7	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	102	102	102
2	Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	99½	99½	99½
20	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	99⅛	98⅞	99
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	99	99	99
3	Can Nor 6½s'46	109½	109½	109½
3	Can Pac 5s'44	105⅛	105	105
1	Can Pac 4s gen	66	65¾	66
8	Caro C&O 6s'52	108½	108½	108½
1	Carriers&Gen 5s'50	95	95	95
4	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	84½	84	84
1	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1	Cen Hud G&E 3½s'65	103½	103½	103½
8	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
4	Certain-td 5½s'48	75⅝	75⅜	75⅜
13	C&O 4½s'92	121	120½	120½
12	C&O 3½s'96 D	98⅜	98	98⅜
2	C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99	99	99
8	C&O rfg 3½s'63P	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	C&Q 4½s'77	84¾	84¾	84¾
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	93½	93½	93½
2	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102	102	102
5	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98¾	98½	98½
2	CB&Q Ill 5s'71 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
21	Chic Gt West 4s '59	21¼	21	21¼
5	Chi I&L 6s '66	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
20	Chi I&L 5s '66	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7½	7½	7½
21	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5	CM&StP gen 4s '89	25½	25⅜	25⅜
2	Chi&NW2gm 5s '87	15	15	15
37	Chi&NW2cv 4¾s'49	4	4	4
10	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
8	CRI&P 4s '88	15	15	15
3	CRI&P rfg 6s '34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
9	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅜	5	5½
5	CSL&NO 5s '51	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
3	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107	107	107
4	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	106	106	106
3	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
5	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	92⅛	92	92
5	Cin Gas & El 3¼s'66	106½	106½	106½
2	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108	108	108
1	Cin Un Term 3½s '69	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	56½	56½	56½
3	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
16	ClevUnTerm5½s '72	91¾	91½	91½
7	ClevUnTerm5s '73	82⅛	82	82
1	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
6	Col F&I 5s '70	69	68⅞	68⅞
6	Col & So 4½s'80	17¼	17	17
6	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	103¾	103½	103¾
44	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103	103
14	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104	103⅞	103⅞
2	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
56	Comwlth Ed 2½s'58	107½	107½	107½
13	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	109	109	109
4	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	Con Edis 3½s '48	107¾	107½	107¾
8	Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅝	108	108⅝
2	Con Oil cv 3¼s '51	104½	104½	104½
1	Consum Pow 3½s '67	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Container 5s '54	101	100½	101½
1	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Crane Co 3½s '51	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
9	Crown Cork 4½s '48	100¾	100½	100¾
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	31¼	31¼	31¼
2	Cuba RR 7½s '46	46½	46½	46½
2	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	109	108¾	108¾
14	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	62¾	62½	62¾
2	D G & E 5s '51	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	D G & R G 4s '39	8¾	8½	8½
1	D & R G West 5s '78	7	7	7
5	Det Ed 4½s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Dul Missabe&I 3½s '62	107¼	107	107
10	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	109½	109½
3	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
48	Erie rfg 5s '67	15¼	15	15¼
53	Erie rfg 5s '75	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
47	Erie gen lien 4s '96	20⅜	20	20⅜
25	Edie Gen Lien 4s '96 reg	16	16	16
2	Erie & Jer 6s '55	499	49	49
3	Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	100⅛	100	100
13	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
6	Fla E Cst 5s '74	9	9	9
5	Fla E Cst 4½s '50	57⅝	57¾	57⅝
4	Gen MotAccept3¼s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
14	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	72⅜	72	72¼
1	Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	18¼	18¼	18¼
20	Goodrich 4¼s '56	104	103¾	104
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	97½	97½	97½
11	Gt Nor 5s'73	88¾	88¾	88¾
4	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	82	82	82
2	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
25	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	103⅛	102⅞	103
5	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
10	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	74½	73	73
6	G Bay & W deb B	8	8	8
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	94	94	94
7	Gulf St Util 3½s'69	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4	Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	53	53	53
12	Hocky V 4½s'99	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	73¼	73¼	73¼
8	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14⅜	14¼	14¼
31	Ill Bell Tel 2½s'70 B	110½	110½	110½
3	Ill Cen 4s'51	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	Ill Cen 4s'51 reg	81	81	81
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	52	52	52
9	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	48¼	47½	48¼
3	Ill Cen 5s'55	65	65	65
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	52⅜	52	52
1	Indpls & Lou 4s'56	10	10	10
1	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	98	98	98
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	66	66	66
8	Interb R Tr 6s'32	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
50	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 ct	69½	69½	69½
96	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	70¼	70	70
7	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Int Cf Nor 1st 6s'52	16½	16½	16½
6	Int Paper 6s'55	93½	93¼	93½
84	Int T&T 4½s'52	44⅝	44	44¼
84	Int T&T 5s'55	49½	49¼	49¼
1	James F&Clica 4s'59	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2	Jones&LaughSt 4¼s'61	95	95	95
30	KCFtS&: Mem 4s'36	30	30	30
10	K C South 5s'50	68	67⅞	68
1	K C South 3s'50	65	65	65
3	K C Term 4s'60	108¼	108	108¼
7	Kans G&E 4½s'80	106⅛	106	106⅛
3	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
13	Koppers Co 4s '51	104	103¾	103¾
8	Kresge Found 4s '45	105	105	105
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	46½	46½	46½
1	Lac Gas 5½s'53	49½	49½	49½
12	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16⅞	16½	16½
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	13½	13½	13½
1	Liquid Carb 4s '47	109	109	109
15	Loews 3½s '46	100¼	100	100¼
4	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	97	96¾	96¾
8	Lou&N 4½s 2003	88½	87½	87½
30	Louis &2Nun un 4s '40	100⅜	100	17-32 100⅜
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	82½	82½	82½
13	Louis & N3¾s2003	78	77⅞	78
1	Manati Sug 4s 57	38½	38½	38½
12	Manhat Ry 4s 90	70¼	70¼	70¼
4	Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	70¼	70¼	70¼
12	Manhat Ry 4s aj 2013	38½	38½	38½
1	Mead Corp 6s 45 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	MetWSideSChi4s38	6¾	6½	6½
16	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	100⅞	100	100
2	Mil&Con cn 4½s 39	26	26	26
1	MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	6¼	6¼	6¼
7	MSP&SSM cin 4s 38	7	7	7
2	Mo-Ill 5s 59	68	68	68
8	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	22¼	22	22¼
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9½	9½	9½
2	M-K-T 4½s 78	20	20	20
2	M-K-Tex1st 4s 90	34	34	34
3	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	18¾	18½	18¾
16	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	2½	2¼	2¼
1	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	14	14	14
5	Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
25	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	14⅜	13¾	14⅛
3	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
9	Mo Pac 5s 80H	14	14	14
4	Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	13½	13½	13½
1	Mo Pac 6s 81 I	14¼	13⅞	14
15	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¾	3½	3⅝
8	Natl Steel 3s '65	101	101	101
5	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108½	108½	108½
6	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	106½	106½	106½
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	34	34	34
2	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35	34½	34½
3	NYC rfg 5s 2013	64	64	64
46	NYC 4½s 2013 A	56¾	56⅛	56½
2	NYC cn 4s '98	61	61	61
14	NYC 3¾s '46	77	76¾	76¾
2	NYC cv 3¼s '52	63¼	63¼	63¼
7	NYC & HR 4s '42	87	87	87
5	NYC&HR 3½s '97	77½	77½	77½
2	NYCh&StL 6s '41	71	71	71
13	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	66⅜	65½	65½
30	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	57	56½	57
10	NYCh&StL 4s '46	80⅞	80½	80½
3	NY Ch & St L 3½s '47	85	85	85
1	NY Conn RR 5s '53	107	107	107
3	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105	105	105
1	NY Dock cv 5s '47	51½	51½	51½
5	NY G El H&P 3¾s '49	116¼	116¼	116¼
1	NY Susq&W 5s'37A	58	58	58
53	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	17¾	18½
3	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	25	25	25
11	NYNH&H 4½s '67	18¼	17¾	17¾
1	NYNH&H 4s '55	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	NYNH&H 4s '56	15	14¼	14¼
1	NYNH&H 3½s '47	14½	14½	14½
1	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	7	7	7
4	NY & R Gas 6s '51A	105¼	105	105¼
21	NY Steam 3½s '63	104	103¾	103⅞
1	NY St&W ref 5s '37	9	9	9
1	NY Tel 3¼s '67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
31	NY W & Bost4½s'41	4	4	4
6	Niag Falls P 3½s'66	110½	110½	110½
15	Niag Sh cv 5½s'50	103¼	103	103
1	Nor Am Co 5s'61A	11	11	11
12	Norf & W 4s '96	119	118½	118½
1	Nor Am Co 4s '39	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8	Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	106	105¾	105¾
2	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	107⅜	-07	107
19	Nor Pac 6s 2047	58½	57⅝	58¼
5	Nor Pac 4s '97	69¼	68¾	68¾
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	41	41¼
2	Ogden&LCha 4s '48	10	10	10
7	Ohio Ed 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
10	Ohio Ed 3¾s'52	106	105⅞	106
4	Okla G&E 3¾s '66	108½	108½	108½
2	Ore Sh Lin 5½s'46	116	116	116
10	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105½	105¼	105⅝
10	Pac Cst 1st 5s '46	59	59	59
2	Pac G&E 3½s'66	107	106½	106½
2	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	Pac G&E 4s '64	111⅜	111½	111½
1	Para Biwy 3s '55 ct	48	48	48
1	Pen Co 3½s'44D	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Pen Co 4s '63	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	96	96	96
28	Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	107¼	106¾	106¾
22	Pen P&Lt 3¾s'69	106½	106¼	106½
18	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	107½	108
20	Pen RR cn 4½s'60	117⅜	117	117⅜
28	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	100⅛	99¾	100
8	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87¼	87	87
1	Pen RR 4½s'84E	95½	95½	95½
1	Pen RR 4s '48 st	110	110	110
11	Pen RR 3¼s'52	86½	85¾	85¾
28	Pen P&Lt 4½s '64	68½	67½	68½
3	Pere Marq 5s '56	71½	71½	71½
11	Philps Dodge 3½s'52	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
1	Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	109	109	109
1	PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	105½	105½	105½
7	Phila Co 6s '67	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Ph Read C&I 6s '49	4½	4½	4½
7	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12⅛	12⅛	12½
8	Phillips Pet 3s '48	111¾	111⅞	111⅞
3	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105½	105½	105½
4	PCC & St L 4½s '77	98½	98½	98½
2	PCCC 3¾SL 4s'57 G	108	108	108
24	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	100	100	100
45	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	80½	79¾	80¼
76	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	17½	17⅝	17½
8	Purity Bak 5s '48	103	103	103
14	Readg 4½s '97 A	72½	72	72
9	Rem Ramd 4¼s '56ww	98½	98⅛	98½
2	Republic Steel 5½s '54	107¾	107¾	107⅞
7	Republic Steel 4½s'61	93¾	93	93¼
30	Republic Steel 4½s '56	94½	93	93
5	Revere Cop&B4¼s'56	100	100	100
3	Rio Gr West 1st '39	32¼	32¼	32¼
2	Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	13½	13½	13½
1	RI Ark & La4½s'34	8½	8½	8½
7	RutlandCan 4s '49	10	10	10
6	Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	97	97	97
11	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	58	58	58
1	StLPeo&NW5s'48	21	21	21
10	St LSF 5s '50B	10	9¾	9¾
24	StLSF4½s7Bct st	9¼	9	9
10	St LSF 4s '50A	9¾	9⅝	9¾
1	StPM&M Pac 4s '40	97	97	97
2	St LSW 2nd 4s '89	33	33	33
2	SA&A Pass 4s '43	62¾	62¾	63¾
1	Schulco 6½s '46Bst	30½	30½	30½
7	Seab A L cn 6s '45	8½	8	8½
4	Sea AL 6s '45 ct	7½	7½	7½
14	Sea AL 4s '50 st	14	14	14
7	Sea AL rfg 4s59	6	6	6
25	Shell Un 2½s '54	95⅜	95	95
3	Simmons cv 4s '52	99	98½	99
2	Skelly Oil 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	Socony-Vac 3s '64	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
1	So Bell T&T 3s '68	102	102	102
6	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108⅞	108½	108½
1	Sou Pac 4½s '68	49¾	49¾	49¾
4	Sou Pac 4½s'81	49½	49½	49½
59	So Pac 4½s '69	49¼	49	49¼
12	So Pac rfg 4s '55	67½	67¼	67¼
13	So Pac clt 4s '49	48	48	48
5	So Pac 3¾s'46	59½	59⅛	59⅛
5	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52⅝	52	52
6	South Ry 5s '56	81⅜	80¾	80¾
7	South Ry gen 6s '56	75⅞	75½	75½
3	South Ry cn 5s '94	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
17	South Ry gen 4s '56	59	58⅛	58½
20	S W Bel Tel 3s '64	104½	104½	104½
2	Spokane Int 5s '55	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105	104⅞	104⅞
17	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104¾	104½	104½
5	Studebaker cv 6s '45	95	95	95
1	Swift & Co 2¾s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
7	T RR A St L 4s '53	107¼	106⅞	106⅞
1	Texark&FtSm 5½s '50	88	88	88
2	Tex Corp 3½s '51	107½	107½	107½
10	Tex Corp 3s '59	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
10	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	77½	77½	77½
17	Third Ave aj 5s '60	13½	13¼	13½
31	Third Ave 4s '60	49	48¼	48⅜
3	TideWatAsso3½s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	87½	87½	87½
3	Toronto Hy 4½s'46	98¼	98¼	98¼
30	Un El Mon 3¾s '62	109½	109	109½
6	Un Elev Ch 5s '45	9	9	9
8	Un Oil Cal 3s '59	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
14	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅝	113⅛	113½
6	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅞	106½	106⅞
28	US Steel 3¼s'48	106¼	106	106
8	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
16	Utah P & L 5s '44	101⅜	101½	101⅜
3	Util P&L 5½s '47	80	80	80
1	Util P&L 5s '59	80	80	80
3	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Wabash 5s '39	22	22	22
7	Wabash 5s '80 D	9	9	9
4	Wabash 5s '76 B	9	9	9
2	Wabash 4½s '79C	9	9	9
6	Walker H 4¼s '45	104	104	104
1	Warner Bros 6s '48	85	85	85
1	Warren Bros 6s '41	35	35	35

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

CONVERT spare time into Christmas money; easy, pleasant work; good profits selling gift packs of California's finest tree-ripened sun-dried fruits; beautiful holiday gift packs, direct from packer to you. Write now for full information.

STERLING FOOD PRODUCTS
3715 Avalon Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN be independent; learn details new sales plan; branded hosiery, lingerie; part time, commission. Cardinal, 320 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE, university graduate, qualified contact man; territory not limited; salary secondary to proper connection; interview desired. Write Box T-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headin. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Bay Ridge)—Six sunny rooms, second floor; convenient transportation; heat optional; adults desired. 1028 57th St.

WINTHROP, MASS. 96 Bartlett Rd.—6 rms., 3 bedrooms, bath, hot-water heat, good closet room; very central, near transportation. Ocean 0590-W. Available immediately.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—To sublet, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; sunny; Fenway view; cool in summer; $55.00. STACKHOUSE, 31 Park Drive, Kenmore 1957.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS — Repaired Cleaned Built
W. F. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6660

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston —Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DOGS FOR SALE

FREEPORT, N. Y.—Boy's pet desires good home; small black and white short haired male fox terrier and spitz; very reasonable. 123 South Bay Avenue; tel. Free. 1012.

ELEVATORS

Home Lifts and Stair Travelors
Eliminate Stair Climbing
GEO. T. McLAUTHLIN CO.
120 Fulton, Boston Cap. 3760

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell, Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 1823. Pettingill & Pear 212 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—English cottage; reasonable; 8 rooms, 3 baths; conveniently located to station, schools and churches. OWNER, 6 Domia Road. Scar. 2148.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason-Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEEDHAM, MASS.—CAPE COD HOUSE. Built for owner; less than year old; 6 rooms, oil heat, insulated, tile bath, extra lavatory, garage among white birches on landscaped wooded lot. Tel. Owner, Revere 3592.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—Home for lovely stray tiger kitten (female). Address "HOPE ACRES," East Pepperell, Mass.; telephone Pepperell 14-ring-13.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE. BIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley St., Boston

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 31 West 32nd, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 2 exposures, Saturdays and evenings. 551 Fifth Avenue. Telephone MU. 2-5833.

REAL ESTATE

Fox Meadow in Oak Hill Village
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
$6750 $850 Cash $59 per Month
4MART. Gambrel Roof, White Colonial home with large living room, dining room, kitchen and 2 bedrooms; garage, bath and lavatory; open porch; insulated and weather stripped; hot-water oil heat; large, attractively landscaped lot with trees on a knoll high above the street. This house is not quite finished and will not stay on the market for long at this low selling price. Open TODAY. From Worcester Turnpike take Hammond St. to Horace James Circle, Brookline, take Newton St. to 111 Brookline St., or call
ARNOLD HARTMANN Realtor-Builder Cent. Newt. 2273

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Modern, cozy bungalow; hot-water oil heat, 2-car garage; large lot, well landscaped; central location; business calls owner elsewhere; price for immediate sale $5300. Shown by appointment only. Phone OWNER, Needham 1563-M.

Oregon Potatoes To Enter Markets In Wooden Boxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REDMOND, Ore.—Oregon's 1939 crop of potatoes will be marketed in a new dress. The Oregon State Department of Agriculture has authorized the shipment of potatoes in standard size boxes of 15, 30, 50, 100 and 120-pounds.

Potato growers and box manufacturers have been trying for some time to obtain permission from the State Department to merchandise this staple item in new containers. Tests conducted in several marketing areas disclosed the fact that potatoes displayed in wooden boxes offered a more attractive display of the item and resulted in increased sales. In addition, handling facilities were improved from the standpoint of the grower, grocer, and customer.

Several growers reported to the State Department that use of boxes permitted them to market choice baking potatoes at premium prices. This, they pointed out, is not now possible marketing with sacks. Use of boxes also will permit the branding of the product, making identification easy for customers and at the same time establishing a definite market for growers who prefer to cater to a certain group of buyers with choice merchandise.

Art for South Africa

CAPE TOWN—The famous £500,000 art collection of 130 pictures made by the late Sir James B. Robinson is due to arrive here from London by March, 1940. These masterpieces are being lent to the people of the Union of South Africa free of charge. The Cape Town Art Gallery is already completing suitable extensions in which to house these pictures.

Local Classified

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO GEORGE'S REPAIRING, EXPERT WORK TUBES TESTED FREE 171A Mass., Boston CIR. 6913

ROOMS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Room for rent in private home; garage; near station. Tel. West Newton 0288-W.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed living-bedroom; front, 12x18; large single (private cooking cabinette). THOMPSON, 925 West End Ave., N.Y.C.

BOSTON—In hotel apartment, near The Mother Church; business woman; light housekeeping. Box J-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Sunny room in quiet apartment, near Huntington Ave., Art Museum and Fenway; young man or business woman. A. T. F., Highlands 9282.

BOSTON, 115 St. Stephen St., Apt. 4—Warm, quiet room with home privileges; board optional; 5 minutes to The Mother Church.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1752 E. 18th St.—Beautiful room, private home, reasonable; (B. M. T. Brighton line, Kingshighway Sta.). ESo. 5-0833.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Attractive room, southern exposure, one or two business persons; elevator. HA. 4-7076.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71 St. (Broadway)—Exceptionally large sunny room, home of refinement; convenient to church, all transportations. (Apt. 12-A).

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive, overlooking River, 103rd St.—Beautifully furnished single-double rooms; convenient to all transportation. AC. 4-4477.

N. Y. C., 540 W. 136th (Broadway), Apt. 54 —Pleasant, running water, telephone, elevator, good transportation, single, double. SPOOR.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

NORFOLK DOWNS, MASS.—Business woman offering sunny room, twin beds, kitchen, to couple, partial exchange housework. Gra. 6070-M.

READING, MASS.—Cheerful rooms for business ladies, private home; one minute bus line, seven minutes to train. Reading 0962-M.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1802 Lamont St.—Second floor south; screened-in porch; phone, laundry privileges; women preferred; breakfast if desired. COlumbia 1171.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single and double sleeping rooms; board available. 3112 18th St., N. W.; COlumbia 8815 mornings or evenings.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 0600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

RESPONSIBLE young lady, experienced stenographer, knowledge office routine, wishes position. Write Box M-53, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

POSITION as companion, housekeeper; drives car; would like to travel; excellent refs. Box L-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

YOUNG, well educated Frenchman, graduate University of Paris, tutors and gives private teaching in French; long experience; best references. Jacques Tourteau, 343 W. 57, N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, tents, wedding canopies for rent; summer furniture. Venetian blinds, screens, shades. Home specialties. Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1800. Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

COMMUNITY DOLLAR DAYS
Many special prices on all merchandise during these two days—
Friday and Saturday, Nov. 10 and Nov. 11
Holiday Handkerchiefs now on display.
MARY T. BUNKER
649 Mass. Ave., Arlington Tel. Arl. 3922

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Ford and Mercury Dealer
See the new 1939 car now on display
295 Broadway Arl. 2433

Home for Your Dollars and Dollars for Your Home
PHONE ARLINGTON 3780
ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK
699 Massachusetts Avenue
New shares in November series now available

SHOP EARLY
and have your gifts engraved Early!
BEACON Co Jewelry Co
466 MASS. AVE. ARL. 5592

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDSMOBILE
745 Mass. Avenue, Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service Phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington.

Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
Electrical Contracting
Fixtures and Supplies
R. W. LE BARON, INC.
New Address—452-R Mass. Ave. Arl 0222

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

Personal Christmas Cards
imprinted with your name
Smile-A-While Gift Shoppe
1600 BLUE HILL AVENUE
Tel. Blu 2033—Mattapan

THE JELLY HOUSE
33 CHARLES STREET
CAPE COD PRODUCTS
HOME COOKED FOODS
Unusual American and European Choice Cookies, Maple Syrup, Maple Candies, Bags
DECORATIVE PICTURE MAPS
For Students—Collectors—Travelers—Children

Do You Need Cash?
SELL YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS TO
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Jeweler
26 WEST STREET

GUILD'S, INC.
Florists
We deliver flowers anywhere
31-33 CHARLES STREET
Laf. 4844 Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

Transformations and Wigs
Latest French styles in stock or made to order.
Private fitting rooms.
Mail orders filled
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BOSTON—Mattapan

MACLEOD'S SERVICE STATION
1563 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan, Mass.
Bluehills 9733

BRAINTREE

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Oil Co.
Braintree, Mass.

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A Smart Way to Save Money
LATEST FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF COATS AT LOW MILL PRICES

Beautifully Tailored . . . Fine Material
FOR WOMEN $16.50 to $22.50
FOR MEN $22.50 to $25.00
Barbour Mills Store
BROCKTON, MASS. On Route 28

Storey & Co
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
MARKDOWN SALE
Better Dresses, $8, $11
Were $13.95 to $19.95
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR? NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

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BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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2 months for $5.00
Machines Called For and Delivered
PAINE'S STUDENT STORE
STATIONERS
256 WASHINGTON ST. BEACON 0307

S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive careful and skillful attention.
Call ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main office and plant, 374 Boylston St.

For Safe Winter Driving
consult
BEACONSFIELD GARAGE
106 BEACONSFIELD ROAD
Asp. 0370 Asp. 6800

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HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
FUEL OIL
Fireplace Wood
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL

GIFTS WATCHES Leather Goods Cameras, Supplies DIAMONDS
JOHN H. DERBY, Jeweler
ESTAB. 1907
Harvard Square Cambridge TRO. 9367
Davis Square Somerville SOM. 1098
REPAIRING AND DELIVERY SERVICE

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We Deliver Beautiful Flowers Anywhere
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A Reminder that we carry
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and BAB-O nationally advertised in the Monitor
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GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
36 Brattle Street KIR. 7515

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Buy Furniture of Quality
Our custom-built furniture pays lasting dividends in satisfaction. See our fall display of rugs, furniture, lamps, pictures, and mattresses.
ANDERSON & RUFLI
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Indispensable for the Season's Parties—A Permanent
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
Call Tro. 1603 7 Hudson St.

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FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

Hood Rubber Footwear
Men's, Women's, and Children's
RUBBERS and OVERSHOES
J. P. NOURSE INC.
MAIN STREET CONCORD

DEDHAM

Shirts Wearing Out?
Our Soft Water Washing Process Insures Longer Wear from Your Shirts
Dedham Custom Laundry
Call
DEDHAM 0108

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY LOANS
A Considerable Saving Is Possible Because Of Our Low Rates
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

ROBERT HAMILTON & SON
"Good Things to Eat"
Prompt Delivery Fair Prices
Dedham Square Phone 0010

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

HOUSES TO LET

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Bungalow to let furnished; 2½ gns. weekly. "Concord," Blake Dene Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX—Attractive Sussex farmhouse, 230 acres in secluded area; modern conveniences; good catering; 3 guineas inclusive. Northiam 2162. MRS. BOWERMAN, Sempstead, Ewhurst, nr. Hawkhurst.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary; authors' mss., etc.; duplicating, taping, lessons. 27, Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

England

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PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

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J. Arscott Ltd.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 468
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 465

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 351

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 120

Longley's
DRAPERS
Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
Devonshire Rd. Ph. Bexhill 390

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You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME NEEDS and SMART FASHIONS at the Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass
TEL. EDG. 0213

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Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
3 Cropthorne Court, Five Ways, Edgbaston
Clients assured of every attention

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575 Moseley Road, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
SPEEDY-KLEEN (1935) LTD
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. F. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
Bournemouth West
Special attention given to all jobbing work. Phone 2741

Terraub's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BRIGHTON and HOVE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

ENGLAND

BRISTOL

MUNDY & CO.
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
Tel. 24960

GIVE SLIPPERS *for* CHRISTMAS
Massingham
Stokes Croft and High Street

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
– BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Massingham
83 Queen's Rd, Bristol, 8

For GIFTS MEN LIKE
Shop with
HENRY WALL
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST
212 Cheltenham Road Phone 45642
Agent for AQUASCUTUM COATS

Pictures, Framing, Artists' Materials, Mirrors, Gifts, etc.
J. H. WELSH Phone 22855
23-25 Lower Castle St.
Wedding Stationery
Private Greeting Cards
Calendars, Crackers

CARDIGANS and JUMPERS for CHRISTMAS in GIFT BOXES
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

H. E. SAUNDERS
Grocer and Provision Merchant
17 Cotham Rd., South Tel. 21882
4 Russell Grove, Westbury Park Tel. 46985
CARSONS CHOCOLATES

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFE
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshment
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

BROMLEY

Telephone Ravensbourne 1622
R. WHEADON
BUTCHER
3, THE PARADE, WIDMORE RD.
BROMLEY

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 4167
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. E. King)
THE BROADWAY
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

Safe Removals
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123 High St., Bromley Rav 2601-2

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

CAMBERLEY

W. G. PAICE
SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Twice Daily

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co LTD
CAMBRIDGE 4286
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

CHELTENHAM

GILLHAMS
Greeting Cards and Cake Ornaments
for Every Occasion
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS
TEL. 2932 396 HIGH STREET

BRUNNER'S
New Café
LUNCHEONS TEAS
CONTINENTAL CAKES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
23 and 25 Clarence Street
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM
(Continued)

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

Everything Electrical
Irons, Fires, Washing Machines
Clocks, Vacuum Cleaners, Radio
F. H. BASTIN & SON
LITTLE PROMENADE
86, Winchcombe Street 230, Bath Road
TEL. 2977

CROWBOROUGH

CARR & CO.
2 BROADWAY
Groceries and Provision Merchants
TEL. 62

CROYDON PURLEY and District

W. G. MORLEY & CO. PICTURE FRAME MAKERS. MOUNT CUTTERS. 17 DRUMMOND RD. CROYDON
For Pictures
Picture Framing
Restoring
Regilding
Christmas Cards and Calendars
C. P. Hollyer and W. Hollyer, 17 Drummond Rd.; also at 62 High St., Carshalton

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, and Interior Painting and Decorating

Croydon's Leading Radio People
BANNISTER
SON & CO. (CROYDON) LTD.
64 George Street
Croydon and Branches Tel. CRO. 6732

Smith & Wilson
15 George St. Tel. Croydon 0228
Men's Outfitters and Hatters
Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents
Christmas Gifts for Men

EASTBOURNE

EASTBOURNE UNIVERSAL SERVICE
RELIABLE ACCOMMODATION *and* EMPLOYMENT
164 Terminus Road Tel. 3915

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

HARDINGS
(The Shop With the Flowers)
Guildford's Ladies' Wear Specialists. Gowns, Coats, Knitwear, Corsets
175-6 High St. Phone 644

HARROW

The Gingerbread House

9a College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 1760
"The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

LEWIS HYLAND & CO.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
Competent Service
Agent for Burberry Coats
Queens Road and London Road
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FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Forder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING RINGS
CROYDON & SONS
50 and 52 Tavern Street, Ipswich
Telephone 4116

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PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE 1151 SURBITON HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

BUSH BROS.
FAMILY GROCERS
FOR
HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS
PROMPT DELIVERIES IN PERSONAL ATTENTION KINGSTON, MALDEN and NORBITON
156 LONDON RD., KINGSTON
TELEPHONE KINGSTON 2414

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- 150 DEPARTMENTS
- PRESENT STAFF OVER 2000
- A NON-COMBINE STORE
- A MAGNIFICENT ESCALATOR HALL

KINgston 1001

ENGLAND

LEICESTER

Your Christmas Gifts, CARDS-CALENDARS, ETC. can all be obtained by call or post, from your favourite shop
ADDERLYS OF LEICESTER
Leicester's leading Fashion House

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

BROWNS
Greeting Cards, Calendars, Books, Gift Stationery, Fountain Pens, Etc.
Agent for Stephens' Pens, Inks, Etc.
"Happy Thoughts" Calendars
Station Road, Parkstone Parkstone 904

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

JOHN DYERS
60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP
KINGS ROAD
Tel.... SOUTHSEA... 2222

RICHMOND and District

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the Hygienic Bakeries
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office 6, North Rd., Richmond SURREY

Ladbroke 2070 Est. 1864
BURGESS LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road North Kensington London, W. 10

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 3384/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at: TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER, BOOKSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST. SEVENOAKS 840
Stephens' Ink Grip-fix

SOUTHAMPTON

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
ABOVE BAR
SOUTHAMPTON 4788

GIFTS, CARDS and CALENDARS for Foreign and Colonial Mails
E. Mayes & Son Ltd.
173-8 High Street, Southampton

SUTTON COLDFIELD

JAMES WALKER
Chemist
We specialize in all makes of perfumery, etc.
Agents for COTY, YARDLEY, INNOXA, etc.
Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Phone SUT. 2021

SEE NEXT PAGE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

(Merthyr Express)

Merthyr, Wales

A remarkable story of the long arm of coincidence comes to light this week. It relates how Mr. William Hadley was affected by one of the mergers of London newspapers, and applied to Lord Camrose's group for a post. He was appointed assistant editor of the "Sunday Times," and very shortly afterwards, was appointed editor.

When he was sent for by Lord Camrose, he could not understand why his lordship, in addition to expressing his appreciation of his efficiency, showed such great kindness.

"Have you forgotten a competition in Merthyr, in which you awarded first prize for an essay to a 14-year-old boy, William Berry? And you added a note to the manuscript: 'The writer of this ought to go into journalism'?"

Soon afterwards, William Berry took the advice; and now he is one of the leaders of the press — as Lord Camrose.

Belgium's Ancient Town of Antwerp—

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Rhoda Lethbridge, Melbourne, Australia

This section of the town is preserved for tourists, enabling them to gain an insight into the living conditions and architecture of earlier days

—Formerly Known as Old Anvers

Mrs. Rhoda Lethbridge, Melbourne, Australia

It is interesting to note that during the World War the older and more important public buildings escaped the heavy German bombardment which devastated other areas. It seems that a chart had been furnished the German artillery officers—at their request.

A Verse for Today . . .

BLESSED are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.—MATT. 5:8.

A Word a Day

Restive

Example: "He turned *restive* at the least attempt at coercion." (Ouida: "Held in Bondage.")

Test: Without looking below, test your vocabulary by underlining the synonym of the word italicized above:

revengeful	vindictive
stubborn	restless
peaceful	violent

Pronunciation: *Ress'-tiv* (vowels short).

Derivation and definition: Oddly enough, "restive" and "restless" have no etymological connection; the first comes to us through the French *rester*, "to remain," from the Latin *restare*, "to stand still" (*re*, "behind, back," and *stare*, "to stand"), while the second is the Anglo-Saxon word meaning "quiet" plus "less."

"Restive," then, suggests a stubbornness in keeping one's place, an obstinate unwillingness to go forward. A balky horse or a seemingly unmanageable child might be described as restive.

Synonyms: Obstinate, balky, stubborn, mulish, sulky, immovable, pig-headed, intractable, rebellious, obdurate.

Antonyms: Willing, co-operative, helpful, tractable, manageable.

Daily Quotation

ABSENCE of occupation is not rest;
A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd.

—COWPER

Vocations

Molding Future Citizens

When she lost her job, and nothing appeared on the horizon, a young woman in Washington, D. C., more than made her expenses by conducting local excursions for children. In a borrowed car, she picked up her young charges twice a week and gave them a thorough drilling in Washington highlights, painting a rosy picture of historical spots and events, and combining this with an informal but highly comprehensive study of current events, touching upon matters which every child should know.

By taking on three sets of children weekly, she was kept busy. Mothers were glad of the opportunity which her service afforded for their children.——W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

Did You Ever Wonder

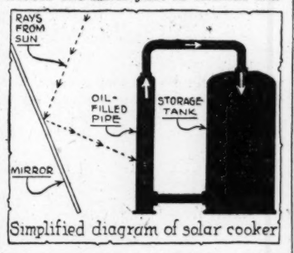
What a 'Sun Engine' Is?

A sun engine may be defined as a device for using energy from the sun to do work. In general, there are three different ways of attempting to harness solar power: (1) by the use of mirrors to concentrate the rays; (2) by photo-electric cells which convert some of the light energy into electrical energy; and (3) chemically imitating the photosynthesis of plants by which they store up solar energy.

Since enough heat falls on the United States at noon to develop thousands of billions of horsepower if it could be used directly, an obvious way to make a sun engine is to concentrate rays on a black boiler by means of mirrors. Black is used because it absorbs more heat than any other color.

Sun engines of this sort have actually been made to work. There are rows of mirrors in Cairo, Egypt, which constitute a sun engine which successfully runs a pump. Dr. Charles G. Abbot of the Smithsonian Institution devised a solar cooker which was built on top of Mount Wilson in California. Dr. Abbot was able to obtain sufficient heat by means of this cooker to run his kitchen. In this cooker the sun's rays were focused on a long black pipe filled with oil. As the temperature of the oil increases the oil expands and rises and the hot oil is stored in a well-insulated tank. The tank will retain heat adequate for cooking purposes for about 36 hours.

In order for the mirrors used in sun engines of this sort to keep focused on the tube or boiler, they must be made to turn with the sun. This can be accomplished by the use of gears and a clockwork mechanism that cause the mirrors to keep pace with the sun's march across the skies just as similar machinery enables observatory telescopes to follow star paths for long photographic exposures.



Simplified diagram of solar cooker

Mirror-type sun engines are not likely to find quick and wide commercial acceptance in their present states. They can operate only while the sun shines; they are able to utilize only a very small per cent of the energy they receive; their cost of maintenance per horsepower is high; and no practical way has yet been found to store large quantities of solar energy.

—W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: After thirty years, we're still looking for a light rain in the movies.

Detroit News: The Baltic is the latest worry of the map-makers. "How," they ask weakly, "did the Red Sea get way up there?"

Minneapolis Star-Journal: If you tell a woman her home-made cape looks ready-made, she is flattered. If you tell her that her home-made cake seems store-bought, she is insulted.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: Italy's war policy has Germany guessing; one day the noises drifting up from Rome sound like the goose-step, but the next day they sound like the gum-shoe.

New York Sun: With superficial optimism, it is announced that the nation's supply of turkeys is 22 per cent greater than last year. The nation's supply of Thanksgivings, however, is up 100 per cent.

In Lighter Vein

Apartment Chat

First Tenant: "What is Indian Summer?"

Second: "It's an excuse for not sending up any heat."

Home on the Range

"In what branch of the service did your friend the cowboy enlist?"

"In the navy. He's now riding the range in a galley."

Complaint

First Owl: "Hullo! Why did you leave London?"

Second: "Those awful blackouts —couldn't get a wink of sleep!"—Punch (C).

How to Save

"Is your wife economical?"

"Oh, very; we do without nearly everything I need."

Hey, He's in Again!

"Where do jellyfish get their jelly?"

"From the ocean currents I guess."—Boys' Life.

Valuable Precedent

"Good grief, George — how much longer are you going to be finishing that chicken house?"

"Patience, dear! Rome wasn't built in a day."—Scranton Times.

The Best Is Ahead

In her reward years Julia Ward Howe was one day paying a visit at the home of her minister. As he was helping her into her carriage at the end of the call he happened to say: "It's not so easy growing old, is it?"

The little lady looked up at him brightly and returned: "The deeper I drink the cup, the sweeter it tastes; all the sugar is at the bottom."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Paul and 'the Palace'

In writing to the Philippians (Phil. 1:13), Paul asserts (according to the rendering of the Authorized Version) "My bonds in Christ are manifest in all the palace, and in all other places"; while the Revised Version suggests the alternative rendering: "My bonds become manifest in Christ throughout the whole Praetorian guard, and to all the rest."

The Greek term rendered "palace" in our Common Version is *praitorion*, which is clearly related to the Latin *praetorium*. The word was sometimes used in the sense of a governor's palace, or of "the camp of praetorian soldiers" and so "praetorian guard" (cf. Thayer: "Greek Lexicon": p. 534).

The implication seems to be that Paul wholly or partially converted the soldiers detailed to guard him (cf. Acts 28-16), who spread the news among the members of the praetorian guard, on returning to their headquarters.

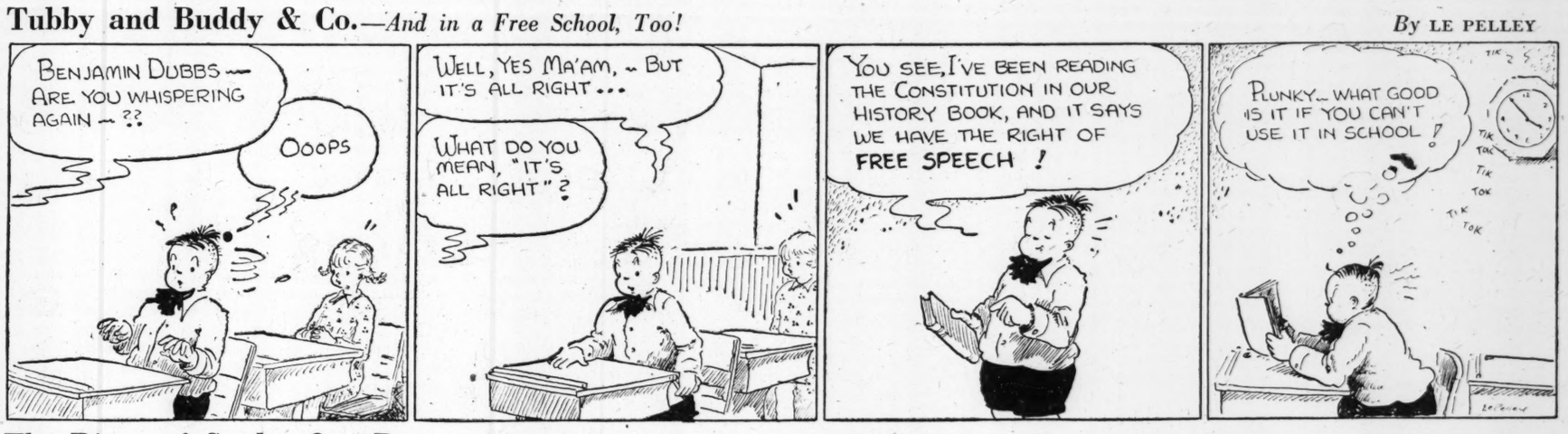
'It Takes So Little'

It takes so little to make us glad,
Just a cheery clasp of a friendly hand,
Just a word from one
Who can understand;
And we finish the task
We long had planned;
And we lost the doubt
And the fear we had—
So little it takes to make us glad.

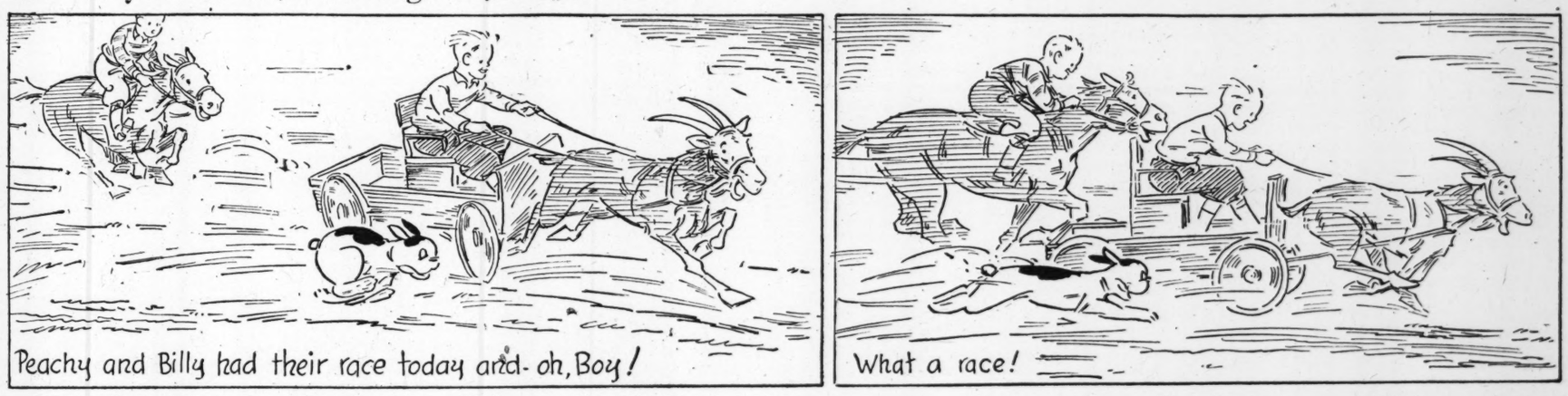
—Ida G. Morris

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And in a Free School, Too!*

By LE PELLEY

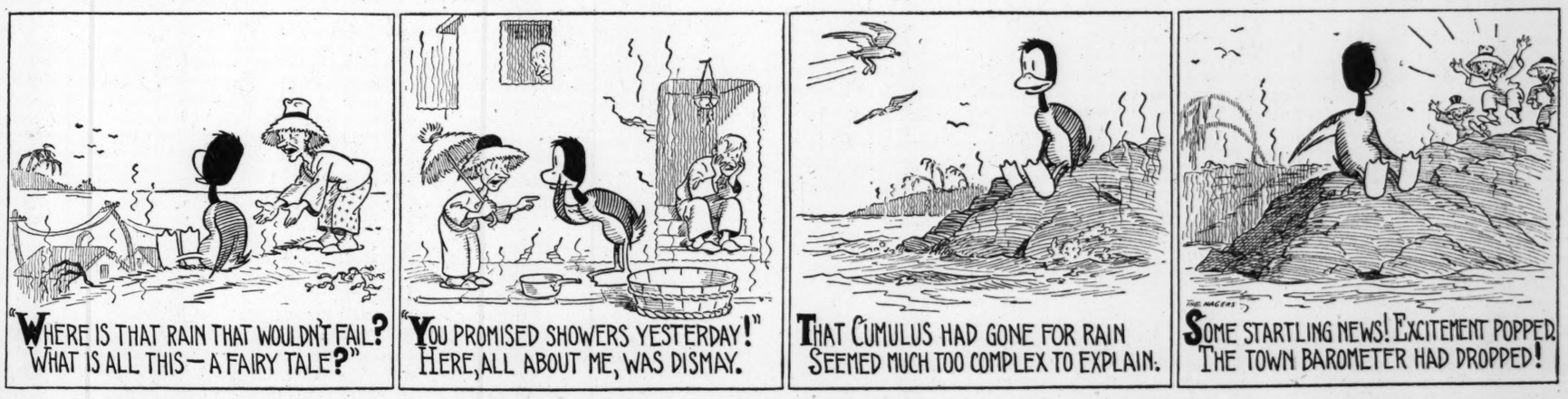

BENJAMIN DUBBS — ARE YOU WHISPERING AGAIN — ??
OOOPS
WELL, YES MA'AM, — BUT IT'S ALL RIGHT...
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, "IT'S ALL RIGHT"?
YOU SEE, I'VE BEEN READING THE CONSTITUTION IN OUR HISTORY BOOK, AND IT SAYS WE HAVE THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH !
PLUNKY... WHAT GOOD IS IT IF YOU CAN'T USE IT IN SCHOOL ?
TIK TOK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*They're Off!*



The Adventures of Waddles—*Good News*

By THE HAGERS


"WHERE IS THAT RAIN THAT WOULDN'T FAIL? WHAT IS ALL THIS—A FAIRY TALE?"
"YOU PROMISED SHOWERS YESTERDAY!" HERE, ALL ABOUT ME, WAS DISMAY.
THAT CUMULUS HAD GONE FOR RAIN SEEMED MUCH TOO COMPLEX TO EXPLAIN.
SOME STARTLING NEWS! EXCITEMENT POPPED. THE TOWN BAROMETER HAD DROPPED!

ENGLAND

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Security—And Self-Help

If Mr. Micawber was right, and if the National Resources Committee is right, then the underprivileged one-third of the population of the United States must live in considerably worse than misery. Mr. Micawber, you remember, although he was not noted for his thrift, coined the apothegm "Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery."

Now the National Resources Committee, through a technical staff headed by Dr. Hildegarde Kneeland, finds that the lowest-income third of American consumers, comprising some 13,000,000 families and individuals, spent in 1935-36 approximately $7,000,000,000 while their current earnings were only $6,000,000,000. The remaining billion came out of previous accumulations, loans, and credit. This deficit is at the rate of 17 per cent as compared with the difference of less than 1 per cent which Mr. Micawber said could make the difference between enjoyment and sorrow.

At the same time, it is found that the middle third of American consumers, with incomes averaging $1,076, is barely covering its living expenses—not quite, in fact, if gifts and taxes are counted out—and that almost all of the Nation's savings come from the upper-income third, and much the greater part of them from the upper third of that third. These savings amounted to approximatey as much as the lowest-income third spent.

Yet while the lowest-income third spent all its income for elementals—food, clothing, and shelter—the 178,000 families or persons with incomes over $15,000 used less than half their income for consumption purposes. Obviously, money has to be earned before it can be either spent or saved. And the more that is earned above physical needs, the easier it becomes to save. These considerations apply significantly to the current effort of America to provide economic security for workers in all income grades.

It may be found that mass economic security in America must be attained, if at all, either through being paid for by those who are now able to set aside substantial savings or else through a considerable readjustment of earning capacity which will better enable those at the lower end of the ladder to save for themselves.

That the budgets of one-third of America's consuming families should average in the red shows a dire need of security. Government can help, but self-help is still the best hope. Many are undermining their security by failing to live within an income that, however short of what one could wish, is better than the subsistence of millions in less fortunate countries. In part, this situation may be attributed to pressures of advertising, credit selling, imitative living standards, high prices, unequal opportunity and other injustices, but the fact remains that buying beyond one's ability to pay is essentially dishonest and unworthy.

All have known some individuals who would be in debt with however large a salary and others who would tighten their belts to live on the most meager resources. Security, either personal or collective, will be heightened by families resolving to exercise more thrift and self-reliance toward achieving a pay-as-you-go, and even save-as-you-go, basis.

The Spirit of the Law

This newspaper supported cash-and-carry neutrality in the understanding that the "carry" provisions of the Pittman Act would effectually bar American shipping from war zones. We believe Congress and people had the same view. As we see it now, to permit any continuation of American connection with shipping into war areas—however tenuous such connection may be under devices like putting the ships under the Panama flag or the chartering of foreign ships by American companies—is a violation of the spirit of the law.

It is true that under either of these plans the American connection with such business is reduced to a financial interest. But if it is necessary, under the "cash" provisions of the measure, to sever financial connections with all goods going to belligerents, is it not equally important to completely disconnect shipping?

Transfer to Panama registry could produce embroiling incidents, for Panama comes close to being a protectorate of the United States and one of America's most vital defense points is the Canal Zone.

These are practical considerations, but the most important question is whether the Government is going to carry out the Pittman Act in the spirit in which it was adopted. Enforcing it in good faith will involve sacrifices. The seamen and shipowners should not be asked to pay the whole price of peace. The people intended to make a genuine sacrifice to stay out of war and they will be willing to share it.

On Trial

Humane people the world over find their sympathy flowing toward Germany at this moment. An almost unexplainable bombing has occurred, and scores of persons, either because of their race or their liberal convictions, are under arrest as suspects. Popular sympathy flows to these unfortunates.

The policy of subordinating justice to political expediency, of disregard for the individual whenever the so-called needs of the State conflicted with the individual's right to the pursuit of happiness, to liberty, or even to life—this policy has become identical with National Socialism. No suspects the authorities of the Third Reich can round up will be more on trial in the eyes of world opinion than National Socialist justice.

The extreme threat made by Field Marshal Göring more than two years ago against any who might attempt an exploit like the Munich bombing resounds through the world's memory today: "Woe to him who plays with fire. Not only he, not only a number, but all who are of this spirit will burn to cinders." By such standards of authority it is not even necessary to be found guilty of complicity in the attempt on the lives of the Party leadership. One need only be suspected of harboring similar thoughts, or of covertly sympathizing with the real offenders. Millions of civilized people will watch the course of this case with hopes that the worst they have heard of the present German regime will not be confirmed.

Poets and Poland

It has lately been recalled in London that two of the most famous lines in English literature were inspired by Poland. This is in its way a curious thing, for Poland till recently has never been one of those countries with which the future of Britain has been closely intertwined. Nor have English poets, leaving their native land for foreign wanderings, often turned their steps toward that part of Europe. Milton, Keats, Byron, Shelley went to France, Italy, Greece; Warsaw cannot claim to awaken the echoes of association like Rome and Marathon.

Yet Poland has long dwelt in the imagination as the symbol of something fundamentally durable, though apparently, as today, often worsted. Tennyson addressed Poland in tones reminiscent of Milton's sonnet on the Protestant martyrs of Piedmont, and Swinburne overwhelmed the Poles with his swimming tides of rhetoric. But it was Campbell who wrote, if not the most memorable, at any rate the best remembered, lines, lamenting the failure of Poland's effort after liberation when the eighteenth century partitions took place—

> Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell,
> And Freedom shrieked—when Kosciusko fell.

More than a hundred years passed before Poland achieved liberty. The world confidently hopes that this time the wait will not be so long.

From London an increase in dog fights is reported and an official explains that the animals have become more quarrelsome because of their owners' "war nerves." Such a recognition of the destructive effects of fear or hate foreshadows a day when men will correct their thinking and chain the dogs of war.

The New York World's Fair ended its 1939 season with a $23,000,000 loss and a statement by exposition officials that it was a "success." The big show must have taken lessons from the achievement-through-deficit school of finance.

And, perhaps there's nothing that dampens more quickly that warm comfortable glow of satisfaction one has felt over finally completing fall purchases than the rousing call to "Shop Early! Only six more weeks . . ."

"Inexpensive meats can be dressed up to make them tasty," a meat specialist advises cooks. That last cheap steak we bought, however, seemed to have been dressed in a leather jacket.

A Humanitarian Purpose

With Europe under a great shadow, the humanitarian appeal of the American Red Cross, whose annual roll call is on from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day, doubtless will open the hearts and purses of all classes. The organization's great work is deserving of recognition and support, since an idea of active benevolence underlies it.

Nobility of purpose inspired the founding of the American Red Cross by Miss Clara Barton, and readers of The Christian Science Monitor probably are familiar with the tribute paid her by this newspaper's founder, Mary Baker Eddy, on pages 296 and 297 of her work, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." In an interview in the New York American, January 6, 1908, Miss Barton, herself later to be grouped among Americans of lasting fame, had called Mrs. Eddy the Nation's greatest woman and had the highest praise for her work in behalf of mankind.

Clara Barton built well, and the development of her noble idea is an organization, energetic and efficient yet imbued with divine compassion, which has demonstrated its usefulness in peace and war. Its work of succor and relief should be upheld and supported.

The Bookshelf

"Hamilton"

David Loth, who previously has limned Lorenzo the Magnificent, Philip II, and the Brownings for readers of biography, has done an objective and readable job in his ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Portrait of a Prodigy (New York: Carrick & Evans. $3).

Hamilton, like many another American, has suffered both from his friends and his enemies in their efforts to exalt or to blast him in politics or history. Mr. Loth correctly evaluates him as a genius, a tremendous worker, a man of brilliance, a founder of much that is sound in the American fiscal and economic system.

A particularly interesting passage just at this juncture has to do more with Washington than with Hamilton. Yet it was through Washington's prestige and greatness, incompletely though he admitted it, that Hamilton accomplished his most important works, as soldier, as cabinet member, and as party leader. One of the instances in which he helped his chief was in the drafting of the first neutrality proclamation on behalf of the United States—a document which brought heated attacks even upon President Washington for its asserted abandonment of French friendship.

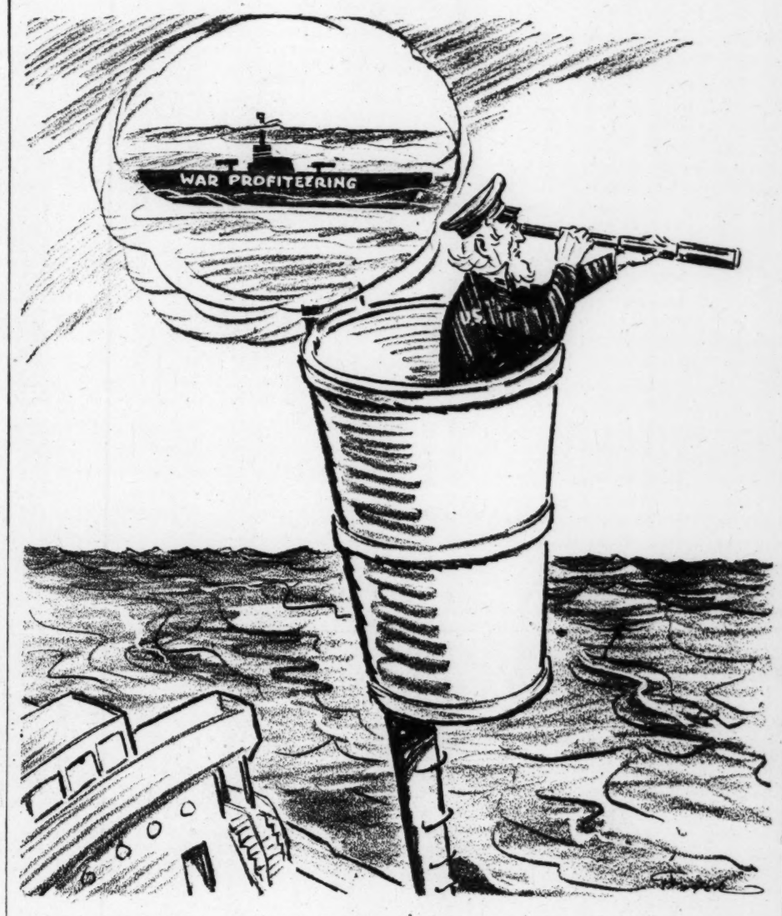
Through a welter of politics and statecraft, the story moves from triumphs to disappointments and ultimately to the fatal duel with Aaron Burr. It is a measure of the fairness of the work that Mr. Loth does not blacken the character of Burr to heighten the merits of his subject. Both men are treated with sympathy and an understanding that is shrewd as well as kindly. The pathos of the duel is heightened by the fact, which some may not have recalled, that Hamilton had lost his most promising son through a duel in 1801.

The memories of young Philip must have crowded poignantly upon the founder of the Treasury as he struggled over the correspondence that led to the challenge from Burr and then as he bade adieus to his family in submission to the supposed inflexibilities of a "code of honor." Upon his passing, the frenzies of adulation by people who had detested his aristocratic leanings went to show that the custom of dueling, as Mr. Loth observes, "was not so highly approved as its victim had supposed."

The loss of Hamilton gave one of the final blows to that senseless custom. His was a time when the idea of neutrality among nations was almost as new as the thought that men individually could settle affairs of honor without resort to pistols. Possibly an enlightened neutrality will help to outmode the senseless custom of dueling between nations.

T. N.

Keeping a Sharp Lookout



Mother Was an Artist

Leaden skies had threatened all day and a heavy stinging rain assailed me at closing time. Forced to seek shelter in a narrow, dimly-lighted entrance, I wondered impatiently how long I would have to wait for a street-car. A moment later a yellow-black sign, smeared crookedly against the rain-streaked window, carried me off like a Flying Carpet through the atmosphere of memory—and the storm swept by unheeded.

"Keynote for your party," read the crude letters. "Gorgeous gypsy costume complete with jewelry. Rent cheap—$2.00."

* * *

What a procession of masquerade costumes passed in review before me—artistic creations, prize-winning for their beauty and originality! Year after year Mother produced new wonders for us to wear to the Sharpshooters' Mask Ball—gypsy, milkmaid, Japanese, Swiss, and Dutch girl, a fencing costume, "pretzel lady," Golden Wings, Queen of Diamonds. . . .

My gypsy suit, with its bright yellow smocked blouse, held at the waist by rows and rows of neatly-gathered folds, had a blue patterned skirt which was a mosaic masterpiece. Mother had made the wide border by deftly dipping warped wooden transfer blocks into indigo and heavy wax, then swiftly imprinting them on the dyed muslin. Under her guidance many of the unusual designs were hand-colored, others embroidered in stranded silk flosses.

The dress completed and hung away, delightful hours were spent forming beads of salt and cornstarch, in clear blues, reds, yellows, and greens. These finished, we turned to shellacking newspaper circlets for spangles. The garden contributed bright garlands of late autumn seeds. Variegated buttons, for the most part collected assiduously from the button-boxes of our neighbors, found their places on narrow elastics for fingers and wrists. What a joy that costume had been, how little it had cost!

* * *

Despite the discomfort in the rain, I gazed vacantly and unseeingly at the store window. There was, too, my "watermelon" dress. Of all the masquerade costumes, that had been the choicest.

What disappointment, at first, when I saw the plain muslin dress Mother had sewed. Couldn't I please be another Swiss girl—that wouldn't be much work—or at least a milkmaid? After all, wasn't sister going as Queen of Hearts, her beautiful yellow hair piled high like Mother's? A quiet smile silenced me.

How mysterious were the first crescents of narrow green tarlatan which Mother pasted in orderly array at about ankle length. Each was quickly dried with a flat-iron, heated on our friendly kitchen stove. The next round found pieces of delicate pink in place; then the very heart of the melon itself, with its deep shading, and lastly, the seeds, carefully and painstakingly applied.

Light feet tripped about the floor in tune with the music the night of the ball. Joy, somewhat dimmed with only a second prize, was soon brimming—the Queen of Hearts was wearing the Blue Ribbon on her sleeve. . . .

* * *

The eddying leaves and twigs at my feet brought me back to the wind and the rain, but only for an instant, and then I recalled, with a feeling of warmth, the Big Secret we had been permitted to share on another occasion.

The beautiful lady in glistening blue silk, gliding majestically about the ballroom and towering so many feet above the other dancers, was my oldest sister. No one could guess it, though everyone was asking wonderingly, "Who could it be?" We wouldn't give them a hint; that had been part of sharing the secret. Not even to point or indicate that we knew who she was—that was the most difficult promise to keep.

Weeks before, Mother had fashioned the nine-foot figure without using stilts. She had shaped wire netting into an oval to support an exquisitely made torso, lightly padded. This figure rested on sister's shoulders, and the entire frame was then draped in beautiful old blue silk. A deep, full-lace gore, inserted in the billowy fullness at the waistline, permitted perfect vision. Around and around this lovely vision waltzed, always by herself, the pink and white mask on the tall figure nodding gracefully to those in the balconies.

When we saw sister leading the Grand March with the judges—that meant another first prize to take home to Mother—we jumped up and down, clapping our hands until they tingled. . .

* * *

Wind, tearing at my umbrella, flattening the raindrops on the window, blotted out the gypsy costume. I was back in the rainy night, waiting for a trolley. Gone were ballroom, music, and costumes. A clanging bell and grinding wheels announced a street-car's approach around the bend. As I ran forward, I thought of the sign "Cheap—$2.00." Those memory costumes are priceless!

MABEL L. KAMM

"Not as Bad as Versailles"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For many weeks you seem unable to refer to the present war, without blaming the Versailles treaty for the present European conflict. And recently you printed a cartoon showing a woman saying "Not as bad as Versailles."

But if you think that the Versailles document was a little "tough," and I do not say that it was exactly a love letter, the Brest-Litovsk treaty was a terrible thing. For it forced the Russians, while the Germans held a pistol at the Russian heads, to give up to Germany about 90 per cent of their coal production and more than half of their industrial establishments. Then the treaty with Rumania came along, in the same sweet vein, and that gave Germany 99 year leases of Rumanian oil fields, and put the Rumanian factories and agricultural output into German hands, and furthermore, made Germany "boss" from the Baltic to the Bosporus.

And these men who were charged with the responsibility of making what is now called the Versailles treaty, knew all of this, and further knew that Germany intended, if she won the war, to "take over all of Belgium, Northern France, Western Russia and all of the British and French colonies." With all of this in their minds, the Versailles treaty naturally was certainly bound to be severe. At the same time, those keen minds of the Allies certainly knew that at sometime or other, there would be some proper revisions of the Versailles treaty. Had a less severe treaty been made, the people of the Allied countries never would have ratified any treaty, and the war would have started again.

Is it not about time, for the decent people of the world, either to keep silent, or throw all of their moral force—if only moral it is to be—on the side of that type of government where all men and women and children have the right to live their lives? And certainly Hitler's country at present does not offer men and women that right.

Chicago. HENRI L. COUTERON

Mohammedan Allegiance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There might be added to Behind the Headlines of Oct. 23, an interesting phase of Mohammedanism that was suggested to me by a student of the subject during the War of 1914 to 1919, to wit that, in spite of dissensions, its sects agreed that in the Caliphate their civil allegiance was owed to the sovereign of the Nation within whose domains were contained the majority of all Mohammedans in the world and that therefore, as the King of England and Emperor of India was that sovereign, no Jihad or Holy War could be waged against him. That was why during that World conflict, the efforts of the enemies of the King to raise the Jihad and thus incite the Moslem peoples to rise against the British was unsuccessful, perhaps.

DAVID C. BEATTY

Crystal Lake, Ill.

Neutral

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President Roosevelt didn't ask Americans to be neutral in thought, but we need to be neutral in thought. And we need a leader who will help us to be so.

C. D.

Washington, D. C.

The Wide Horizon

Chimerical War Profits

By Commander Charles Belknap

Executive Vice-President, Monsanto Chemical Co.

(Excerpts from an article in the Monsanto Magazine)

Many have the popular misconception that all industry, and most particularly the chemical industry, reaps profits from war. The chemical industry and business in general loses when this or any other major nation bears arms. As a matter of fact, to the best of my knowledge as far as Monsanto is concerned, not a single one of this company's products is going directly into munitions or war supplies. We don't want a war—we can't afford one. Monsanto has already paid back in taxes to the government three times its excess profits from the war, and the bill is not paid yet. . . .

No American industrialist today wants war. Industrialists—large and small—will willingly co-operate in any sincere effort to keep this country out of war.

But suppose we temporarily disregard humanitarian considerations and the hardship imposed on the public by outlandish prices of food, clothing and shelter. . . .

Annual production figures for . . . six essentials of war—coal (fuel), copper (shells), steel (guns), shipbuilding (transportation), wool (clothing), and wheat (food)—for the period 1912 to 1938 [and] Monsanto as representative of the chemical industry [show] four have never exceeded their wartime records, while three have seen their best times during peace. The surprising fact of comparison, however, is that steel and chemicals, the two out of the seven which are most closely associated with war in the public mind, are in the group which has seen its greatest production and profits during peacetime. In the group which must look back to wartime for "the good old days" are wool, coal, and wheat, three industries not generally thought of as standing to benefit particularly from war.

We are now dependent on no other nation for any of our essential chemicals. In some respects, we are further advanced technologically than any other nation, and our entrance into war would only hinder our present progress.

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Should this country enter the conflict, the chemical industry would increase its production of those produets needed by the textile, foodstuffs, steel, aviation, radio, leather, and oil industries, which provide the army and navy with necessary supplies and equipment, and decrease production of others not essential to carrying on the war. There would be no time to provide everyday living luxuries which so many of us have come to take for granted.

The industry would be called upon to drop all of its peacetime research and turn its efforts to developing new chemicals for defense. Such research does not produce profits. Its results are of questionable or no value after an armistice is signed. Real chemical progress would be halted.

Another way in which the industry would stand to lose in today's war would be in the changing over of operations from emphasis on peacetime to wartime products. Because present facilities are designed for peacetime needs, changes would be costly. . . . At the end of the war the reverse process would have to take place.

All this costs money. Valuable time is lost, and earnings diminish until the momentum of peacetime operations gets under way. Actual progress does not resume until the cumulative value of peacetime research again has a chance to make itself felt.

There is also a further consideration that we must remember in talking about the effect on industry of our participation in this or any future war. The present defense plans of this country tend toward the immediate conscription of all industry, of manpower, of natural resources, at wages and prices well below those that prevailed during the last war. There will be no profits in a war because they will be controlled by government. And this is as it should be.

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Finally, there is one more important reason why the chemical industry definitely opposes war. It is a political reason, one which may not be quite as apparent as the more obvious economic reasons, but none the less important. It is the fear that our embroilment in a major war will have a drastic effect on our system of government. Most chemical manufacturers believe in the soundness of our present American system. They believe that under a democratic form of government their industry will be able to contribute its maximum to the American people and thereby continue along its path of true progress.

Wars mean censorship, dictatorial powers and regimentation and government management of industry. But there is always the possibility that these emergency controls will not be relinquished at the end of the war, that the invasion of private rights will become permanent, and that private enterprise as we know it will disappear. Therein lies a real threat not only to industry but to democracy itself.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Humanity Must Make a Choice

Speaking in Quebec at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, Maitre Jacques Charpentier of Paris, representative of the Bar of France, said something to the assembled lawyers that carries a tremendous moral for all of us. The world, he said, is divided into two camps—one of which believes in the Christian God, the other does not. On the one hand are the isms—Nazi-ism, Fascism, Communism, all of which set the State above religion; on the other hand is Christianity, which sets the man above the State or the race, and whose precepts are the basis of democracy and human freedom.

Between these two camps, humanity has to choose. The tremendous moral is that we who call ourselves Christians must gird ourselves to hold our own. We must feel that we should stand by each other—that no matter what we call ourselves technically, whether we be Protestant or Roman Catholic, or any other denomination of Christian, we should realize that every species of Christianity is threatened by gigantic forces gathered against it. . . .

The precepts of Christianity are not only the noblest guide to private life, but they are the only sure and safe basis for that political democracy which offers the greatest freedom to private life. But Totalitarianism not only rejects the divine character of man and the primary loyalty of man to his God but it asserts that the control and moral instruction of the citizen is the primary function of the State. If has been well defined as a recrudescence of organized barbarism.

It is surely a time when Christians should feel the desirability of union under the great essentials of their common faith; should realize that all of us who call ourselves Christians, believing in God and the Bible and the precepts of Jesus Christ, should endeavor in religious matters to repudiate suspicions and jealousies among ourselves, should think and act on the basis of mutual friendship, should agree to differ not as opponents or rivals but as friends, knowing the forces of evil will make no distinction between us in their warfare against all that Christianity stands for in the conduct of life.—*Vancouver* (British Columbia) *Sun.*